

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SOVIET UNION

WESTERN PRESS CITED ON BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

OWO72004Y Peking NCNA in English 1951 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--L. Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, paid a four-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany ending today and had talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, according to Bonn reports. "Brezhnev's visit was of limited value"--this was the general opinion of the Western press.

It was reported that the main topics of the talks were "detente", "disarmament" and "economic cooperation" including the neutron bomb and the position of Berlin. A joint statement issued at the end of the talks noted that both sides should make energetic efforts to secure peace and promote detente, and make positive efforts in the field of disarmament and arms limitation. But no concrete results were referred to.

Helmut Schmidt visited the USSR in October 1974. Brezhnev's present tour was a return visit which had been scheduled for 1976. Repeated postponement aroused various speculations in the West as to the Soviet intention. People have noted that the days of Brezhnev's visit were arranged shortly before the NATO's summit meeting on defence policy to be held at the end of this month. Besides, a series of differences were laid bare between West Germany and the U.S. on problems including economic policy, the neutron bomb and the prevention of nuclear proliferation. The Soviets, as one top West German official put it, "know it is not possible to split the U.S. and West Germany", "but it is always in the back of their mind." "As far as Europe is concerned," he said, "it is certainly in Moscow's interest to try to decouple it from the U.S. to loosen the alliance."

During the visit, Brezhnev pledged that the Soviet Union "believes peace", "has no intention to attack" and "is not intended to seize Western Europe". [sentence as received] These are all the "words coming from the bottom of their hearts", he stressed. But a Western paper pointed out that this very Soviet head is an "inveterate liar". The British paper the DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote that Brezhnev said "the Soviet Union posed no military threat to anyone", but "this is untrue". It said: "The Soviet Union is a threat to China, to NATO and to Third World countries in Africa where it has recently been exercising its military muscle."

In speeches or during negotiations, Brezhnev tried hard to force West Germany and other West European countries not to deploy U.S.-made neutron bombs in their own countries. But West Germany reportedly "disputes this view". Chancellor Schmidt announced that his country would agree to accept the deployment of neutron bombs, under the circumstances that another NATO country agrees to do the same, if the Soviet Union makes no concession in the reduction of its conventional military build-up in central Europe. West German Spokesman Boelling said that on the disarmament question, both sides had simply "repeated their known views".

UPI reported on May 5 that "Brezhnev pressed his campaign against the neutron bomb Friday while Chancellor Helmut Schmidt countered with a demand that the Russians take steps to cut the edge they now enjoy in conventional and medium-range nuclear weapons in central Europe."

The spokesmen of both countries confirmed that "little progress was made" on the Berlin question.

On bilateral relations, the two sides signed a long-term agreement on "developing and deepening" economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. West German officials said that the agreement was a framework and it would be up to West German firms to negotiate specific projects with the Soviet party concerned. A Western paper pointed out that during his visit to Bonn in 1973, the Soviet leader "spoke temptingly of chances for vast economic cooperation spanning decades, but "there has been no miracle."

During his visit to Bonn and Hamburg, Brezhnev met with mass protest demonstrations. Reuter noted that "there were strong protests during Mr. Brezhnev's visit at the Soviet Union's record on this score." [sentence as received]

SOVIET OIL, GAS POLICIES EXPLOIT EAST EUROPE

OW070826Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Current events commentary by (Chung Ho) of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry: "The Struggle for and Against Control of Petroleum Between the Soviet Union and Five East European Countries"]

[Excerpts] Five East European countries, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, have relatively scant petroleum and natural gas resources, and production is far from sufficient to meet their needs. Taking advantage of this problem, the Soviet Union has controlled and exploited these five East European countries. Flaunting the signboard of "economic integration," over the past few years the Soviet Union has pushed a policy of so-called "international division of labor" and "specialized production" within CEMA, trying its utmost to obstruct the development of the fuel industry in these countries. As a result, these countries must rely on the Soviet Union for petroleum and natural gas imports, and most of the oil and gas now used by these countries is imported from the Soviet Union. Taking advantage of this monopoly, the Soviet Union uses the supply of oil and gas to control and exploit their East European allies. Its methods are even more cruel and mean than those used by old-time imperialists.

Reaping fabulous profits by selling at high prices and buying at low prices is one of the despicable methods usually used by the Soviet Union to push its hegemonism in East European countries. The export prices of Soviet petroleum and natural gas sold to these countries are always higher than those quoted for export sales to Western countries. For example, the F.O.B. price of Soviet petroleum exported to East Europe in 1970 averaged 14.17 rubles per ton, or 32.6 percent more than the export price to the West. Using the price of Soviet crude oil exported to West Germany as a basis, the sales of Soviet petroleum to East Europe during the 12 years from 1961 to 1972 inclusive brought the Soviet Union an additional 12.7 billion rubles.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union buys machinery and equipment as well as agricultural side-line products from East Europe at arbitrarily low prices. According to statistics, the prices of machinery and equipment furnished by these countries to the Soviet Union are generally 30-50 percent below international market prices.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union has perfidiously scrapped agreements and contracts at will in order to unilaterally increase oil and gas prices, thereby putting additional burdens on East European countries.

The Soviet Unions' behavior regarding the petroleum problem has seriously injured the sovereignty and national economies of the five East European countries.

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In the past few years, the tendency of these countries to fall away from the Soviet Union was intensified, and the struggle to oppose exploitation and control in petroleum matters has become sharper and sharper with each passing day. They all have expressed dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union's hegemonistic acts of scrapping agreements and contracts, profiting at the expense of others and being unscrupulous and exploitative.

To cope with the oil price hike and limited oil supply imposed by the Soviet Union, the five East European countries are forced to seek a solution to the fuel problem. They have stressed the need to develop their own energy resources and to tighten and reduce energy consumption in an effort to minimize their reliance on the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia has decided to vigorously develop its domestic coal production by expanding and increasing its investments in its coal industry, and reopening certain closed coal pits. As a result, its coal output has gradually risen in recent years. In East Germany a special meeting on coal resources was held on strengthening the development and production of fuels, particularly brown coal. Even in Bulgaria, which is the most dependent on the Soviet Union for petroleum and natural gas, a Ministry of Petroleum Industry has been established to actively work on the development of national petroleum resources.

In order to reduce their reliance on the Soviet Union, the five East European countries have also strengthened their contacts with oil-producing countries of the Third World in an effort to find new sources for oil imports.

The measures taken by the East European countries are helping their extrication from Soviet control and increasing their tendency to fall away from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union certainly is not ignoring these trends. It is resorting to all possible schemes and methods to tighten its control over the East European countries. The struggle for an against control of petroleum between the Soviet Union and the five East European countries will undoubtedly intensify.

NORTH ASIA

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON HUA'S VISIT TO DPRK

Hua 5 May Courtesy Call

OW051732Y Peking NCNA in English 1719 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; called on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; at Kumsusan Assembly Hall this afternoon. They had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

Accompanying Chairman Hua Kuo-feng during the call were Comrades Keng Piao; Chen Mu-hua; Huang Hua; Shen Chien; Chang Yao-tzu and Lu Chih-hsien. Present on the occasion were, on the Korean side, Comrade Yi Chong-ok; Kim Yong-nam; Ho Tam; Kong Chin-bae; Yi Chong-mok; Hyon Chun-kuk and Chon Myong-su.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, Chairman Hua presented to President Kim Il-song a stone carving, "Horses", and a painting, "Evergreen", done in the traditional Chinese style. The galloping horses carved by artists of the Chinese county of Ching Tien dramatically calls to mind the cause of socialism that is flourishing and advancing rapidly in both China and Korea.

Hua, Kim 5 May Talks

OW051654Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held talks here this afternoon with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The talks proceeded in a very sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion from the Chinese side were: Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; and Lu Chih-Hsien, Chinese Ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion from the Korean side were: Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, secretary of the party Central Committee and director of the International Department of the party Central Committee; Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, vice-premier and minister of external economic affairs; Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hyon Chun-kuk and Kim Sun-ho, vice-directors of the International Department of the Party Central Committee; Yi Yong-chang, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and Chon Myong-su, Korean Ambassador to China.

Expanded Report on 5 May Banquet

OW052018Y Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held a grand banquet here this evening warmly welcoming Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party. In their speeches at the banquet, President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in glowing terms praised the great Chinese-Korean friendship. The banquet was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Attending the banquet were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, secretary of the Party Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; So Chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army; Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and vice-premier; Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, secretary of the party Central Committee and director of its International Department;

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Ho Nam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kim Man-kum, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and vice-premier and minister of external economic affairs; Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Shon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China; leading officials of Korean Party and government organs and public organizations and high-ranking officers of the People's Army.

Other Chinese guests invited to the banquet were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; and Lu Shih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

As Chairman Hua Kuo-feng came into the banquet hall accompanied by President Kim Il-song, he was greeted with melodies of welcome and an outburst of applause. The banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of the two countries. Both President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng spoke at the banquet. The enthusiastic speeches of President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng were punctuated by warm applause.

During the banquet, Korean artists presented "Chiaocheng Mountain", "Advance Forever on the Road of Loyalty" and other Chinese and Korean songs. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of brotherly feelings and militant unity between the peoples of the two countries. Also present were all the diplomats of the Chinese Embassy, members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, representatives of Chinese engineers, technicians, students and residents now in Korea and the Chinese friendship visiting group. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to Korea were also present.

Hua Banquet Speech

051442Y Peking MCNA in English 1434 GMT 5 May 78 OM

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (HSEINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech made by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the welcoming banquet given by President Kim Il-song here this evening:

Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, respected leading comrades of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Government, comrades and friends: It is with great pleasure and profound fraternal sentiments that we have come to pay an official friendly visit to the heroic land of our close neighbor the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the kind invitation of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people. All the way from Sinuiju by the Yalu River to your glorious revolutionary capital Pyongyang, we have been accorded most warm and ceremonious welcome. In the atmosphere of revolutionary unity of this banquet, Comrade President Kim Il-song has made a very warm and cordial speech expressing the sincere feelings of the Korean people for the Chinese people as their comrades, comrades-in-arms and brothers. All this has moved us deeply.

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On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express heartfelt thanks and pay high tribute to respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people.

The Korean people are a great people. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great socialist country. The Korean Workers Party is a great Marxist-Leninist party. Over decades, the Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, have traversed a glorious and most arduous course of struggle and contributed moving heroic episodes to the history of oriental and world revolution.

With the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism was put to an end, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the people as its masters was founded. Thus, a new era in Korean history was ushered in. In the great fatherland liberation war, the Korean people fought bravely, not hesitating to make the greatest national sacrifice. After World War II, they were the first to defeat U.S. imperialism and smash its massive armed aggression, thus safeguarding their revolutionary gains. This great victory brought about a radical change in the international situation. It was an important landmark of the decline of U.S. imperialism. The Korean people set for the revolutionary people of the world an illustrious example of a small and weak nation triumphing over a big and strong one.

In their socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Korean people have followed President Kim Il-song's revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence. They have vigorously unfolded the chollima movement and the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and have registered tremendous achievements. We are glad to see that with their own hands the Korean people have, within a short period of time, miraculously built up their country above the ruins of the most cruel U.S. imperialist war of aggression, turning it into a socialist country with a solid and self-sustaining national economic basis, a powerful nationwide defence system and a splendid national culture. Today, the grand second seven-year plan has opened up even more brilliant vistas before the Korean people. The northern half of Korea, the socialist base representing the bright future of the Korean people, presents a scene of growing prosperity. The Chinese people highly admire the great achievements of the Korean people. We sincerely wish you new and still greater successes.

It is the common desire of the entire Korean people to reunify their country at an early date. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made unremitting efforts and on many occasions put forward positive suggestions and reasonable proposals for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. But owing to the sabotage and obstruction of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique, Korea remains divided to this day. The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have consistently supported the Korean people in their sacred cause of reunification of their fatherland. We always maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves and brooks no interference by any external force.

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The "UN Command" should be promptly disbanded, and the United States must withdraw from South Korea all its aggressive troops, arms and equipment. We firmly support President Kim Il-song's three principles and five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. All schemes to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea are doomed to failure as they go against the will of the entire Korean people and the dictates of historical development. We firmly believe that, through staunch struggle waged by the Korean people under the correct leadership of President Kim Il-song, an integral unified Korea will emerge in the world.

Comrade and Friends: The present situation of the world is most encouraging. The unity of the Third World countries is growing in strength daily. An international anti-hegemonist united front with the Third World as its main force is expanding. The united struggle of the people of the world is dealing continual heavy blows at the superpowers. These are the salient features of the excellent international situation. The Korean Workers Party, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people have made persistent efforts to strengthen the unity of the Third World countries and support the non-aligned movement, to support and assist the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and to combat imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and domination. The DPRK enjoys an ever higher international standing, and the Korean people have friends all over the world. Numerous events in the struggles of the people of Korea and the world prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. We are convinced that the revolutionary people of the world will certainly triumph no matter how difficult and tortuous their struggle may be. The future of the world is bright. This is the general trend of history which no one can change.

Comrade and friends: We are here to visit our country at a time when our people have tided over a most difficult period, stood a rigorous test and won a great victory. In 1976 our people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrades-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Te passed away. Taking advantage of this, the anti-party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-Chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan stepped up their conspiratorial activities to usurp supreme party and state power, putting our country's cause of socialism in unprecedented danger. Acting under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party and carrying out Chairman Mao's behest, our people smashed the anti-party "gang of four", successfully concluded the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and carried out socialist revolution and socialist construction into a new period of development. In the past year and more we have, by implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, achieved important successes on all fronts, and the national situation has become better and better. You shared our grief when we lost Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Te, and you partook of our joy when we celebrated our great victory of smashing the "gang of four". Here I wish to express my deep gratitude to Comrade President Kim Il-song and to the Korean Workers Party, the Korean Government and the Korean people.

The militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our parties, countries and peoples were forged by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and the late Premier Chou En-lai together with President Kim Il-song; they are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; they have been cemented with blood shed by our people in their protracted struggles against common enemies; they are long-tested and indestructible.

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We are close comrades-in-arms coming through thick and thin together. Our two parties and countries respect and support each other in close cooperation and treat each other as equals. Our mutual relationship can very well be called a model relationship between fraternal parties and fraternal countries. The Chinese people highly value the great Sino-Korean friendship and will continue to exert their utmost for its consolidation and development. No matter what may happen on the international scene, the Chinese people will, as in the past, remain united with the Korean people, and fight together and win victories together with them.

Now, I propose a toast: To the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the indestructible militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, countries and peoples, to the friendship and unity of people of all countries, to the health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the Korean people's great leader and the Chinese people's close friend, to the health of all leading comrades of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Government, to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and, to the health of all comrades and friends present!

Kim Courtesy Call

OW060705Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a return call at the guest house this morning on Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. They had a very cordial and friendly conversation. President Kim Il-song was accompanied by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Yi Chong-mok, Hyon Chun-guk and Chon Myong-su. Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Comrades Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Huang Hua, Shen Chien, Chang Yao-tzu and Lu Chih-hsien.

Talks Continue

OW060707Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, continued their talks here this morning.

During the talks today and yesterday, the two sides informed each other of the excellent situation in socialist revolution and socialist construction of their countries and held sincere talks on further developing the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and other questions of common interest. The talks resulted in full success.

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Hua Visits Friendship Farm

OW061738Y Peking NCNA in English 1729 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid a visit this afternoon to the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm. In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng presented the farm with a silk banner inscribed with "long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples!" Amidst warm applause, he also presented the farm with a colour photo of a pine tree planted by President Kim Il-song in the Red Star China-Korea Friendship People's Commune in Peking during his visit to China in 1975.

During his visit to the farm, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok and other Korean party and government leaders Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae. Jubilant farm members gave Chairman Hua and his party a rousing welcome. Chairman Hua and Comrades Keng Piao and Chen Mi-hua, together with the accompanying leading comrades of the Korean party and government, planted two pine trees in the yard of the farm, as a token of Korean-Chinese friendship.

Telling Chairman Hua of the story of the farm's growth, Comrade Pak Yun-kon, chairman of the cooperative farm management board, recalled the late Premier Chou En-lai's visit to the farm in 1958. "Since then, we have done our best to enhance the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, and on October 1, 1959, our farm had the honour of being named the 'Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm'."

Asked by Chairman Hua if he had ever visited the Red Star China-Korea Friendship People's Commune, Pak Yun-kon replied: "Yes, five years ago." He added that comrades of the people's commune had also come to this country and that the farm and the commune used to exchange high-yielding seeds of paddy, wheat and vegetables. Obviously pleased, Chairman Hua said that it is good and proper to pass on experience to each other.

He then went to the farm's kindergarten to look up the children who, upon seeing the Chinese leader, ran up to him and clapped their hands and sang to welcome him. All smiles, Chairman Hua took the hands of two of the girls and, stooping to them, asked how old they are. He urged them to be good at learning. Having visited the room for the popularization of scientific farming and the mechanized farming team, Chairman Hua praised the Taekam Cooperative Farm for having done very well in this direction. He said that he and his party had come to see and learn from the Korean comrades. "We should learn from, help and support one another," he added.

He asked Comrade Pak Yun-kon to convey his best wishes to all the comrades at the farm. Members of the farm presented to Chairman Hua high-quality paddy seeds they had developed and apples grown by them.

Chairman Hua and his party were also accompanied on the visit by Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, and others.

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Hua Attends 6 May Soiree

OW061758Y Peking NCNA in English 1754 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, attended a soiree here this evening at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The music and dance performance was given in the magnificent Mansudae Art Theatre.

When Chairman Hua Kuo-feng entered the hall in the company of President Kim Il-song, the band struck up and all rose and warmly applauded. Among those accompanying the Chinese guests in the soiree were Korean party and government leaders Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae; leading members of departments concerned Yi Chang-son; Yi Chong-mok, and Myon Chun-uk; and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su. Chinese Vice-Premiers Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua and Comrades Huang Hua, Shen Chien, Chang Yao-tzu and Lu Chih-hsien also watched the performance.

The soiree began amidst the strains of the national anthems of China and Korea. The choruses "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Ode to Chairman Hua", solo and group singing, orchestral music, dances and other Chinese and Korean numbers were presented. They were warmly received by the audience. At the end of the performance, the colour portraits of Chairman Hua and President Kim were projected on the backdrop of the stage. The artists in Korean and Chinese costumes sang odes to President Kim and Chairman Hua and danced merrily.

Chairman Hua and President Kim, pleased, mounted the stage to shake hands with the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance. They posed for a photograph with the artists. Chairman Hua presented a flower basket to the artists. Diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here, members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, and some other Chinese Comrades working here were also present.

Hua Visits Kim's Birthplace

OW070850Y Peking NCNA in English 0832 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and all the Chinese comrades accompanying him in the visit went this morning to Mangyongdae, native home of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people. Mangyongdae is the place where President Kim Il-song was born and spent his boyhood.

The Chinese guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the administration council, and other Korean party and government leaders Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Premiers Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua and other Chinese comrades went over minutely the two huts where President Kim Il-song and his family had lived. They saw a desk and books belonging to Kim Hyong-chik, father of Comrade Kim Il-song, and farm tools, cooking utensils and furniture of the family. After the visit, Chairman Hua and Premier Yi Chong-mok and other Chinese and Korean comrades posed for a photo before the huts.

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Standing on the hill behind Mangyongdae, the visitors had a view of the fine scenery along the banks of the Taedong River.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng also paid a visit today to the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, a military institute founded in 1947 to train military as well as party and government cadres. Now it has 700 students. Upon their arrival, Chairman Hua and his party were given a rousing welcome by General O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces; Lieutenant General Yi O-song, president of the school; as well as teachers and students. A welcoming ceremony held at the school began with the playing of the national anthems of China and Korea. Chairman Hua, accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour formed by plucky students. A red scarf and a bouquet were presented to Chairman Hua by two teenage students. Chairman Hua made a round of the classrooms where students learn target aiming and how to drive trucks and tanks and hear lectures on airplane and tank structure. He watched how the students practised firing rifles and machine guns and operating shell launchers. Chairman Hua congratulated them on their successes and wished them still greater successes under the solicitous care of President Kim Il-song.

A sending-off ceremony was held at the end of the visit. In the name of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Hua presented to the revolutionary school a silk banner inscribed with: "Sino-Korean friendship will flourish forever". Also accompanying Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on the visit to President Kim Il-song's native home and the revolutionary school were leading cadres of Pyongyang City and the Magyongdae District Kim Pong-yop, Kang Hui-won, Yi Yop and An Sok-po.

7 May Pyongyang Rally

OWO71212Y Peking NCNA in English 1150 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (HSINHUA)--A 100,000-strong mass rally was held at the Moranbong Stadium here this afternoon to warmly welcome Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. As Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song mounted the rostrum smilingly, there appeared big characters of "Welcome Chairman Hua" formed with yellow bouquets on the red backdrop on the opposite side of the rostrum and gun salute was fired. Repeated, thunderous applause resounded over the stadium. People waved their beautiful bouquets, thus making the stadium look like an ocean of flowers.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's entourage including Vice-Premiers Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua, and Comrades Huang Hau, Shen Chien, Chang Yao-tzu and Lu Chih-hsien were invited to take seats on the rostrum. Other leading members of the Korean party and government on the rostrum were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, So Chol, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kim Man-kum, Kong Chin-tae, Hwang Chang-yop and Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

Amidst loud cheers, Korean youngsters presented beautiful bouquets to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, President Kim Il-song and other party and government leaders of the two countries present.

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Today the Moranbong stadium is brightly decorated and an atmosphere of revolutionary comradeship between the peoples of China and Korea prevailed. Over the stadium were floating huge balloons attached with the national flags of China and Korea and strips inscribed with words "welcome" and "friendship". Bunting fluttered all around the stadium.

At the centre of the stadium were the huge colour portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song, flanked by huge slogans in red: "Long live Comrade Hua Ku-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people!" and "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" The stadium was also decorated with huge streamers with words: "Warm welcome to the envoys of friendship of the fraternal Chinese people!" and "Long live the unbreakable friendship and unity cemented in blood by the Korean and Chinese peoples!" Kim Man-kum, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made opening remarks and then the band played the national anthems of China and Korea. President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng made heart-warming speeches in praise of the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Chinese and Korean people based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

After the speech by President Kim Il-song, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum presented to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in the name of the Pyongyang mass rally a silk banner inscribed with the words: "Long live the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!"

After his speech, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng handed over to President Kim Il-song a silk banner presented to the heroic Korean people in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The banner was inscribed with "China and Korea are linked by the common mountains and rivers, their fraternal friendship is everlasting".

After the exchange of banners, President Kim and Chairman Hua firmly shook hands and warmly hugged each other. At that time, "China" "Korea" and "friendship" appeared on the backdrop. As the rally was ending to the strains of the national anthems of the two countries, President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng joined their hands and raised them high. At this moment, thunderous applause and cheers burst forth once again. All the officials of the Chinese Embassy in Korea and representatives of Chinese experts, students and residents in Korea were also present at the rally.

Hua Rally Speech

OW070753Y Peking NCNA in English 0737 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech made by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at a mass rally held in his honour here this afternoon.

Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, Dear Comrades:

We are very happy today that the heroic people of Pyongyang are holding this solemn and grand rally in our honour to provide us with an opportunity of gathering joyously with them. Comrade Kim Il-song has just made a very cordial speech. Allow me, first of all, to convey to the people of Pyongyang and to all the people of Korea the fraternal greetings and high respects of the Chinese people.

We have come on a friendly visit to our fraternal close neighbour at the kind invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We have been accorded an enthusiastic welcome everywhere by the Workers Party and the government and people of Korea ever since we set foot on your beautiful soil. On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to reiterate our heartfelt thanks to Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people, to the Korean Workers Party and to the Korean Government and people.

For half a century, the industrious, valiant and great Korean people, who have a long revolutionary tradition, have waged extremely arduous struggles in a dauntless revolutionary spirit under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party and scored one splendid victory after another along a road marked by countless deeds of heroism. After waging a prolonged armed struggle they overthrew the barbarous 36-year colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and established the people's republic, for whose birth countless martyrs had fought and given their lives, thereby paving a broad road to socialism. This was a great turning point in the history of Korea. Inheriting and carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition during the armed struggle against Japanese aggression, the heroic Korean people defeated the arrogant U.S. imperialists after three years of bloodshed in the fatherland liberation war. This earth-shaking victory was a great encouragement to all the oppressed peoples and nations and testified to the truth that the people of a small, weak country will surely triumph over the aggression of a big, strong country if they take the destiny of their country in their own hands and dare to struggle and to take up arms.

After winning victory in the fatherland liberation war, the Korean people, adhering to President Kim Il-song's revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and displaying the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, rehabilitated their war-devastated homeland at chollima speed and turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a socialist country with modern industry and advanced agriculture. Your tremendous achievements have won the high esteem of people all over the world. The Chinese people heartily congratulate you in the spirit of warm brotherhood.

At present, the Korean people are deepening their ideological, technological and cultural revolutions and striving to fulfill their grand second seven-year plan. We firmly believe that your struggle will be crowned with new and greater victories, and your country will be made more prosperous and powerful.

Holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the Workers Party, the government and the people of Korea are energetically reinforcing the bonds of unity with people of all countries and especially with the countries and people of the Third World. They actively support the non-aligned movement and the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. They oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and domination. They are thus making a significant contribution to the just cause of the people of the world for liberation and progress. We are happy to note that the international standing of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has continued to rise and that you are playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

All the victories and successes of the Korean people have been scored under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-sung, who is the founder of the Korean Workers Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and is the beloved great leader of all the Korean people. Over many decades, he has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, formulated and upheld a Marxist-Leninist line, and led Korea's revolution and construction onward from victory to victory.

Korea was originally a unified country, but it has been and remains artificially divided. The root cause for this state of affairs is that U.S. imperialism occupies South Korea and pursues a policy of dividing Korea. The United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique are obdurately trying to engineer a "cross recognition of the north and south of Korea," or a "simultaneous admission" into the United Nations, or the admission into the United Nations of the Pak Chong-hui clique alone with a view to freezing and perpetuating the division of Korea. The Chinese Government and people denounce the U.S. Government's policy of aggression and division, and we denounce the crimes of the Pak Chong-hui clique of betraying the Korean people and splitting the country. We maintain that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legitimate sovereign Korean state. We do not recognize the South Korean authorities. The reunification of Korea is the common desire of all the people in both the northern and southern parts of Korea, and it is an irresistible trend of history. Any scheme to create "two Koreas" is doomed to utter failure.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct policies and principled stand of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Government, and we firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from South Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point programme put forward by President Kim Il-sung. Truth and justice are on your side. The Chinese people and the people of the whole world are on your side. We are convinced that your 3,000 ri expanse of beautiful land will be reunified and your fifty million kinsfolk in the northern and southern parts of the country will be reunited through the unremitting struggle of your people.

Comrades: Currently, the situation in China is good. Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's behest and representing the fundamental interests and common desire of all the Chinese people, the Central Committee of our party smashed at one stroke the anti-party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, and won great victory in the eleventh struggle between the two lines in our party's history. China's first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution came to a successful conclusion. A new period of development began in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Last year we convened the 11th national congress of our party. This year we held the Fifth National People's Congress, at which we, in accordance with the line of the 11th party congress, formulated the general task of the Chinese people in the new period of development and adopted the ten-year outline plan for the development of the national economy. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, our whole party and people are holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "transforming China by emulating the foolish old man who removed mountains." They have begun a new Long March to make China a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century.

This friendly visit to your country provides an excellent opportunity for us to learn from the Korean people. We will certainly take back to the Chinese people your profound friendship and your valuable experience in revolution and construction. During our stay, the leaders of our two countries held talks on issues of mutual interest in an extremely warm and cordial atmosphere, and satisfactory results have been achieved. This will have a profound and far-reaching significance for the further development of the fraternal relations between our two parties, countries and peoples, for the socialist revolution and construction of our countries and for our common struggle on the international plane. The Chinese and Korean parties are fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. Our two countries are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. Our two peoples are vitally dependent on each other and are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. The friendship and unity between our two parties, countries and peoples were fostered jointly by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, his close comrade-in-arms the late Premier Chou En-lai, and President Kim Il-song, and they are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The seeds of friendship sown by the leaders of our two parties and two countries have struck deep roots in the hearts of our peoples.

Speaking of the relationship between China and Korea, Chairman Mao once said that, in the past, people from your country never failed to come when we needed help, and, likewise, we gave a helping hand when you were in difficulty. In the years of our revolutionary wars, fine sons and daughters of the Korean people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people in the Changpai Mountains, on both sides of the Great Wall and on both banks of the Yangtze River. In the years of your fatherland liberation war, the Chinese people on their part sent their own sons to cross the Yalu River and, together with the Korean people, repel the aggressors. Our two peoples have sealed in blood a great and extremely close friendship in the course of common struggles lasting for half a century. This is a friendship rarely found in the history of the world. The Chinese people will forever cherish this friendship of ours. What we will never forget, in particular, is the fact that you shared our grief in the loss of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Te of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and you shared our rejoicing when we scored the great victory of smashing the "gang of four". Allow me, at this rally today, to express once again our deep gratitude to Comrade President Kim Il-song and to the workers party, the government and the people of Korea.

Comrades, please rest assured that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will follow the behests of our great leader Chairman Mao and our beloved Premier Chou to uphold Sino-Korean friendship from generation to generation. The Chinese people will, as always, stand unswervingly by the heroic Korean people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. They will unite, fight and advance together with the Korean people no matter what storms may rise in this world. I earnestly wish that Sino-Korean friendship flow on like the waves of the Yalu River and remain evergreen like the pines on the Changpai Mountains. Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, countries and peoples.

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Hua, Kim Attend Gymnastic Show

OW071638Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song watched together a mass gymnastic show, "The Song of Korea," performed by over 50,000 students of this capital at the Moranbong Stadium here this afternoon. Spectators who packed the stadium vigorously waved bouquets and the flags of the two countries and applauded tumultuously as the visiting chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier, accompanied by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the republic, mounted the rostrum.

Moving gracefully in swiftly changing formations, against the imposing grandeur of huge backdrops, the students portrayed soul-stirring scenes of the heroic Korean people's victorious armed struggle against the Japanese aggressors, fatherland liberation war, and socialist revolution and construction. They also performed to pay glowing tribute to the great friendship and unity, sealed in blood, between the Chinese and Korean peoples and hail the Chinese people's successes in socialist revolution and construction. The changing scenes were matched and highlighted by slogans or settings of imposing grandeur formed in the background by tens of thousands of students.

The show began with the scene "Greetings." Young gymnasts formed the words "Chairman Hua," while the huge slogans "warmly welcome Chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" and "waimly welcome the envoy of friendship of the Chinese people!" appeared on the backdrop. The slogans were soon followed by the huge portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song. This was greeted with repeated outbursts of cheers and applause. By their energetic and brisk movements in the seventh scene, the gymnasts in Chinese and Korean costumes portrayed the memorable solidarity of the Chinese and Korean people and armymen who helped and supported each other in the war against their common enemy. In the scene acclaiming the Chinese people's successes in revolution and construction, the painting of the great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung talking with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was reproduced on the backdrop. The picture was flanked on each side by three Chinese characters which combined to mean "with you in charge, I'm at ease." Here again, thunderous applause resounded throughout the stadium.

At the end of the display, all the spectators rose to their feet. They all sang loudly in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Ode to Chairman Hua." A salute of guns was fired. In great delight, Chairman Hua and President Kim rose, clapping and waving to the boys and girls taking part in the display and the spectators. The two leaders raised their firmly clasped hands before the crowds. The whole stadium was immersed in an extremely warm atmosphere.

Leading members of the Korean party and government: Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong, O Chin-u, So Chol, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kim Man-kum, Kong Chin-tae and Hwang Chang-yop; Ambassador Chon Myong-su; leading members of departments concerned; and generals of the people's army saw the gymnastic display. Vice-Premiers Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua and Comrades Huang Hua, Shen Chien, Chang Yao-tzu and Lu Chih-hsien were also present.

Hua in Hamhung

OW081032Y Peking NCNA in English 1016 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hamhung, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrived here by special train from Pyongyang this morning in the company of President Kim Il-song for a local tour of this industrial city in eastern Korea.

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Hamhung city was in a festive mood today and its residents poured out and lined the streets to give a rousing welcome to the Chinese guests. Huge portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song flanked by the national flags of China and Korea were erected at the centre of the platform of the railway station. The main streets of the city were festively decorated and Chinese and Korean songs were broadcast through loudspeakers. The whole city was permeated with an atmosphere of great joy. At 9:30 a.m. the special train pulled into the station. The welcoming crowds inside and outside the station broke into cheers of rousing welcome to the Chinese guests.

The grand welcoming ceremony held at the platform began with the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by President Kim Il-song, Chairman Hua reviewed a guard of honour composed of the ground forces of the Korean People's Army. Teenagers presented bouquets to Chairman Hua and other Chinese guests. When Chairman Hua went to the crowd, the welcomers waved bouquets and warmly hailed: "Manse" (long life)! Chairman Hua happily waved back to the cheering crowds in acknowledgement.

Arriving on the same train were Chairman Hua's entourage Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Huang Hua, Shen Chien, Chang Yao-tzu, Lu Chih-hsien and other comrades. Accompanying Chairman Hua from Pyongyang to Hamhung were also Korean party and government leaders Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and leading members of departments concerned Yi Chong-ok, Hyon Chun-kuk and Ambassador Chon Myong-su.

On their way from the railway station to the "February 8 vinalon allied complex" and the guest house Chairman Hua and his party, accompanied by President Kim Il-song and other Korean leaders, were accorded a very warm welcome by the Hamhung people who lined the streets for kilometres. From time to time, girls rushed out from the welcoming crowds to present bouquets to Chairman Hua and President Kim. Not far from the railway station, the motorcade passed through a colourful arch inscribed with the words in Chinese "warm welcome to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng". Amidst heartwarming cheers, the limousines drove through welcoming corridors of flowers, colourful stripes and balloons.

Before the huge model of the famous Kungang Mountain erected at the crossroads near the provincial administrative committee, women in snow-white costumes danced to the singing of hundreds of people, conveying the finest sentiments of the Hamhung people for the Chinese guests. As the motorcade passed by the foot of Tonghungsan Hill now covered with numerous red banners and beautiful flowers, the public welcome to the Chinese guests reached a new peak. Girls performed Korean folk dances in groups to the rhythm of enchanting music, while young pioneers standing on the hill slope waved their bouquets, jumping in cheers. Welcoming crowds were also seen on the decorated Tonghungsan Hill. Smilingly, Chairman Hua repeatedly waved to the welcoming crowds.

Upon their arrival, Chairman Hua and his party were greeted at the railway station by Korean party and government leaders O Chin-u and Kim Chol-man as well as Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the south Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee; and other leading members of the provincial and municipal party and government organs and mass organizations. Upon leaving Pyongyang yesterday evening, Chairman Hua and his party were seen off at the railway station by Korean party and government leaders Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Man-kum, Hwang Chang-yop and leading members of departments concerned.

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KCNA CARRIES TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG'S BANQUET, RALLY SPEECHES

For the KCNA text of Kim Il-song's speeches at the 5 May Pyongyang banquet and at the 7 May Pyongyang rally see the North Korea section of the 8 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VICE PREMIER CHI TENG-KUEI MEETS PHILIPPINE DELEGATION

OW061341Y Peking NCNA in English 1303 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei met here this afternoon with the Philippine mission to China led by Gerardo Sicat, secretary of economic planning. At the meeting, Minister Sicat said that he was very glad to have come to Peking to explore with the Chinese side the possibilities of implementing the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Philippines and China so soon after it was signed. Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei said: "It is the common aspiration of the people of the two countries to conduct scientific and technical cooperation. Your visit to China has promoted the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the mutual understanding between the two peoples."

Present on the occasion was Rodolfo Severino, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy in Peking. Also present were Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Chin Hsi-ying, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission.

Sicat Gives Banquet

OW061630Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Gerardo Sicat, secretary of economic planning and leader of the Philippine mission to China, and Mrs. Sicat gave a return banquet at the Philippine Embassy here this evening. Among the guests were Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Chin Hsi-ying, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission.

Both Secretary Sicat and Vice-Minister Wei Yu-ming toasted the daily growth of scientific and technical cooperation between China and the Philippines. Present on the occasion were Rodolfo Severino, Jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy here, and members of the Philippine mission to China. The Philippine mission will soon leave Peking to visit Hengchow and Shanghai before leaving for home via Canton.

SOUTH ASIA

PRC RECOGNIZES NEW AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

OW080414Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0341 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May--At the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Government of the People's Republic of China decided on 7 May 1978 to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. On the morning of 8 May, Chang Wen-chin, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, met Mohammad Yasim Azim, Afghan Ambassador to the PRC, by appointment and personally handed the note of recognition to him.

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EUROPE

HSU HSIANG-CHIEN MEETS FORMER BUNDESWEHR OFFICIAL

OW051714Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence, had a meeting here this afternoon with the West German guests Albert Schnetz and Mrs Schnetz. Albert Schnetz is former inspector of the army of the Bundeswehr of the Federal Republic of Germany, retired lieutenant general and plenipotentiary representative of the Kuhne and Nagel Transportation Company.

The vice-premier welcomed the West German guests on their visit to China and had a friendly talk with them on current international problems of mutual concern.

Among those present were Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Yang Ssu-te, deputy secretary-general of the CPPCC National Committee; Chang Ping-yu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence; Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Lin Chien, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

CHANG AI-PING MEETS RETIRED FRG GENERALS

OW051119Y Peking NCNA in English 0808 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and had a frank and friendly conversation here this morning with Mr Albert Schnetz, former inspector of the army of the Bundeswehr of the Federal Republic of Germany, retired lieutenant general and plenipotentiary representative of the Kuhne and Nagel Transportation Company.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

MALAGASY GOVERNMENT, TRADE DELEGATION ENTERTAINED

OW061712Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--The government economic and trade delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar led by Maro Raymond and Manandafy Rakotonirina, members of the Supreme Council of Revolution, attended a music and dance drama performance here this evening. Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, accompanied the distinguished guests at the performance. Attending was also Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, ambassador of Madagascar to China. In the past two days, the Malagasy guests visited the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, ceramic works, a state department store and the Palace Museum in Peking and made a trip to the Great Wall on the outskirts.

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Teng Hsiao-ping Meeting

OWO70908Y Peking NCNA in English 0857 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this morning met with the government economic and trade delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar led by Maro Raymond and Manandafy Rakotonirina, members of the Supreme Council of Revolution. He had a cordial and friendly talk with them. He told the distinguished guests from Madagascar that since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972, there has been a very sound development of the relations between them. "Both our countries were subjected to the rule of imperialism. Your country was a colony and ours was a semi-colony, but we had the same lot." He expressed the belief that relations between China and Madagascar would get increasingly better.

Leader of the delegation Maro Raymond thanked Vice-Premier Teng for having given of his valuable time to meet the delegation. He conveyed President Didier Ratsiraka's greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. He said that the Chinese people were friends and brothers of the people of Madagascar. He wished that the Chinese people would accomplish the four modernizations as early as possible under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Ambassador of Madagascar to China Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa was present. Also present were Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en, Minister Li Chiang and Vice-Minister Tsui Chun of foreign trade, and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES IN PEKING

OWO71354Y Peking NCNA in English 1348 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--General Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary for defence of the Mexican United States, and his party arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. General Galvan's party includes his daughter and niece and other high-ranking Mexican officers.

They were greeted at the airport by Su Yu, Chinese vice-minister of national defence; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yen Chin-sheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Jao Cheng-hsi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of various arms, the artillery, armoured and engineering corps, the PLA Peking units, the PLA Peking Garrison and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1149 GMT on 7 May transmits this item and adds the following names at this point: "Wang Wan-lin, Chang Chi-hu, Kung Tsung-yuan, Chung Han-hua, Tan Shan-ho, Fu Chung-pi, Yang Sen, Chang Tieh-fu, Chai Cheng-wen, and Yin Tso-chen."] Chang Wu-tang, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Mexico was on hand. Present also were Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta and an embassy official.

Hsu Hsiang-chien Banquet

OWO71610Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening warmly welcoming General Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary for defence, and his party.

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Prior to the banquet, Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien met with F. Galvan Lopez and other distinguished Mexican guests. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien spoke first at the banquet which was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He warmly praised the Mexican Government, people and army for their gratifying achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of President Jose Lopez Portillo. He said: "In international affairs, the Mexican Government adheres to the foreign policy of independence and initiative and is opposed to hegemonism and power politics, thus making positive contributions to enhancing the unity of the Third World countries, particularly of the Latin American countries.

Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien said: "Both China and Mexico are developing countries belonging to the Third World. In their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the Chinese and Mexican people have always sympathized with and supported each other. Since the establishment of Sino-Mexican diplomatic relations in 1972, there has been more rapid developments in the friendly relations between the two countries under new historical conditions. Friendly exchanges have also begun between the two armies." He then reviewed the friendly intercourse between the Chinese and Mexican armed forces and said that the visit to China by Secretary for Defence Galvan would "go down as a new and important chapter in the annals of the friendly relations between the two armed forces." "It will contribute to the furtherance of the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Mexican people and between their armed forces," he added.

Secretary for Defence Galvan said: "Ever since the day when Mexico and China established diplomatic relations, we have endeavoured to strengthen and consolidate the relations that tie us together."

"We admire the historical experience and great meritorious deeds of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," he continued. "Today we have seen with immense interest that the armed forces of China are striving for the modernization of the country." He dwelled on the growth and development of the Mexican Army. He said: "Mexico, like China, knows what outside intervention means. The Mexican Army, too, has grown and accumulated experience in the struggle against foreign intervention." He pointed out that the armed forces of Mexico and China were not only identical in their special functions of defence but also similar with regard to their contributions to their own countries. "It is these common tasks that provide the broad possibilities for strengthening our relations," he said.

Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta was present at the meeting and the banquet. Also present were Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Yen Chin-sheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Jao Cheng-hsi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Wan-lin, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Chang Chi-hui, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force; Kung Tsung-chou, deputy commander of the PLA Artillery; Chung Han-hua, political commissar of the Armoured Force; Tan Shan-ho, commander of the Engineering Corps; Fu Chung-pi, deputy commander of the Peking PLA units; and Chang Yu-tang, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Mexico.

After the banquet, Secretary for Defence Galvan and his party attended a theatrical performance sponsored by the Ministry of National Defence, at which they enjoyed song and dance items presented by the song and dance ensemble of the PLA General Political Department.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHANG LIEN-KUEI

OW060602Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May--Comrade Chang Lien-kuei, Standing Committee member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and vice minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building, failed to respond to medical treatment and died of illness on 22 April in Peking at the age of 66.

A memorial ceremony for Comrade Chang Lien-kuei was held this afternoon at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries auditorium.

Wreaths were sent by Teng Hsiao-ping, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission; and Yu Chiu-li, Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en, vice premiers of the State Council. Wreaths were also sent by the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the CCP Central Committee Organization Department, the Ministry of National Defense, the General Office of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the General Office for National Defense Industry of the State Council and the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building.

Vice Premiers of the State Council Wang Chen and Kang Shih-en, CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Sung Jen-chiung and Secretary General Chi Yen-ming attended the memorial ceremony. Also present were responsible persons of concerned departments of the State Council and the Chinese People's Liberation Army and friends of Comrade Chang Lien-kuei, Wang Cheng (6154), Li Chiang, Su Ching, Cheng Tzu-hua, Yuan Pao-hua, Chou Tzu-chien, Liu Wei, Lu Tung, Chai Shu-fan (5672), Tuan Chun-i, Chung Fu-hsiang (5046), Yang Li-kung, Li Pao-hua, Yao I-lin, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Shen Tu (0956), Fan Mu-han, Liu Ping (4426)-yen Hsiao Chien-kuang, Li Yu-tang, Liu Kang, Wang Li, Wang Chuan, Yu I, Kou (5384) Yuan-shu [5384 0337 2579], Chao Fen (3083)-pu [6392 3083 3184], Tang Chung-wen, Wang Ping, Chang Yuan-pei, Feng Yung-shun, Kuang (2568) Fu-chao, Lu Cheng-tsao, Hsiao Ko, Chu Liang-tsai, Sung Cheng-chih, Ho Chin-nien, Chen Man-yuan, Fu Chung-pi, Chen Pin, Hsu (5171) Kuang-i, Chang Chen-huan (1403), Yeh Cheng-ta, Cheng Han-tao, Chou I-ping, Li Ju-hung, Chiao Chih, Cheng Tien-hsiang (5046), Yang Shou-shan, Lin Tieh, Wang Tzu-kang, Liu Ting (7844), Hsiao Ssu (1835)-ming, Chang Su, Chou Erh-fu, Kung Tsung-chou, Chen Jui-ting (7200), Lo Yuan-fa, Hsiao Hsin-huai (2849), Hsiao Wen-chiu (3773), Liu Cheng [0491 2398], Fei Kuo-chu and others, totaling more than 500 people in all. [Single element STC's in parentheses are supplied by NCNA]

The memorial ceremony was presided over by Hung Hsueh-chih, director of the General Office for National Defense Industry. Chang Chen, minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building, delivered the memorial speech.

In the memorial speech Chang Chen said: Comrade Chang Lien-kuei was a native of Tinghsiang County, Shansi Province. As a youngster, he actively took part in revolutionary activities. He was admitted to the CCP in December 1935. He had served successively as secretary of the Tinghsiang County CCP Committee, secretary of the second area party committee of the Peiyueh District of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border region and concurrently political commissar of the Second Military Subdistrict, PLA political commissar, vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building and the Second Ministry of Machine Building, and vice minister and minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building. He was also elected deputy to the Third NPC.

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Comrade Chang Lien-kuei was an outstanding CCP member and a loyal fighter of the Chinese people. For decades, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, he had always been loyal to the party, people and revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Even before the war of resistance against Japan, he resolutely opposed Chiang Kai-shek for starting the anticommunist civil war and capitulating and selling out the country to the enemy, actively took part in the "9 December Movement," and heroically struggled against the Kuomintang reactionaries. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, the party sent Comrade Chang Lien-kuei to the Shansi-Chanhai-Hopei border region, where he worked to establish the northeastern Shansi anti-Japan base area and to develop the people's armed forces, and waged unremitting struggles against Japanese imperialism. During the liberation war, he waged heroic and determined struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries both at the negotiating table and on the battlefield. In the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, he contributed his energies to the Korean people's cause of liberation. During the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, he adhered to the party's basic line, persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, on the national defense industry front, studied diligently, obtained a thorough understanding of actual conditions, worked conscientiously and selflessly, devoted himself wholeheartedly to his duties without complaint and made positive contributions to the building and development of our national defense and weapons industries. He was highly respected by the cadres and masses on the defense industry front.

Comrade Chang Lien-kuei warmly supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao and actively participated in the struggle against the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao. In the 11th struggle between the two lines in the party, he firmly supported the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua in the struggle to crush the antiparty Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" and resolutely supported the line of the party's 11th national congress. He was very pleased with the great victories won by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in leading the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in grasping the key link and running the country well. He was confident of sure victory for the revolutionary cause.

Chang Chen continued: The death of Comrade Chang Lien-kuei means we have lost an old comrade and comrade-in-arms and our party has lost a veteran member and cadre. In deeply mourning Comrade Chang Lien-kuei's death, we should turn sorrow into strength. We should learn from his thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of diligently studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, painstakingly mastering his profession, and wholeheartedly and selflessly working for party and people. We should learn from his noble quality in upholding principles, observing discipline and being open and above-board and selfless. We should learn from his fine work style of seeking truth from facts, remaining modest and prudent, living simply and struggling hard and being reasonable and simple.

TENG HSIAG-PING ATTENDS MEMORIAL FOR CHANG CHIH-JANG

OW062016Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 May--Mr Chang Chih-jang, member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and former president of the Supreme People's Court, died of illness in Peking on 26 April 1978 at the age of 84.

A memorial meeting was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

There were wreaths from Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Sung Ching-ling, Kuo Mo-jo and Teng Ying-chao, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Hu Tzu-ang and Tung Ti-chou, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee; and Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court. There were also wreaths from the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, and Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the United Front Work Department, the Ministry of Public Security, the Academy of Social Sciences, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Peking Municipal High People's Court, Peking University and Fudan University.

Those who attended the memorial meeting included Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Hsu Te-heng and Hu Chueh-wen, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Hu Tzu-ang and Tung Ti-chou, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee and Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court.

Ulanfu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the memorial meeting and Wang Wei-kang, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, delivered a memorial speech.

Those who attended the memorial meeting also included Wang Kun-lun, Pei Shih-chang, Yang Hsiu-feng, Chou Pei-yuan, Hu Yu-chih, Kao Ko-lin and Chu Tu-nan, members of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee; Pao Erh-han, Li Pu-hsin, Li Chin-te, Chang Su, Chao Pu-chu, Hu Tzu-ying, Hsia Yen, Sa Kung-liao, and Lei Chieh-chiung, members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee; Tseng Han-chou, Ho Lan-chieh, Li Hsia-lu, Kao Fu-yu, Han Yu-tung, Kuo Pu-yueh, Wang Ling, Chin Ju-po and some 200 other responsible persons of departments concerned and Mr Chang Chih-jiang's friends.

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE OPENS IN TACHING 2 MAY

OW051419Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0304 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Taching, 3 May--The National Conference of Communications Departments on Learning from Taching opened ceremoniously in Taching on 2 May. Wise Leader Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for the conference: "Work hard and courageously for the prosperity of the country; make efforts for the modernization of communications and transportation."

After Communications Minister Yeh Fei read Chairman Hua's inscription, all conference representatives applauded warmly and hailed Chairman Hua's kind concern for cadres and workers in the communications system.

The conference is the largest meeting of heroes ever held by the communications system. A total of 2,500 people attended, including representatives of the communications system's Taching-type enterprises, representatives of advanced units and collectives in learning from Taching, and representatives of advanced producers and workers as well as responsible persons of related provincial, municipal and autonomous regional departments and the Taching oilfield.

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The conference mission is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the 11th party congress line and fifth NPC spirit, firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," distinguish between right and wrong in light of the actual situation in the communications system, eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," further deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching and strengthen Taching-type enterprises, accelerate modernization in communications and transportation and make new contributions to fulfilling the general task in the new period. The conference will also sum up and exchange experiences in learning from Taching, commend the advanced, promote emulation activities and discuss various regulations and measures.

Vice Communications Minister Pan Chi made the opening remarks. He pointed out: Over the past 28 years since the founding of the republic, the communications system has achieved tremendous results, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always dominated. However, we must also clearly realize that because of the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the "gang of four," communications and transportation are still weak links in our national economy. They have lagged far behind advanced world levels and have not adequately met the needs of the four modernizations. He urged all cadres, party members, CYL members, staff members and workers in communications department throughout the nation to respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's call, work hard and courageously, be determined to catch up with advanced world levels and make new contributions to the modernization of communications and transportation.

SHANTUNG, HONAN COMBAT DROUGHT IN 'CRITICAL' PERIOD

OW060901Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Shantung and Honan provinces on the lower reaches of the Yellow River are concentrating manpower and materials on combatting drought, wheat watering and on spring sowing. This is the critical time for grain and cotton sowing and for wheat stalking and earing along the Yellow River valley. Rain and snow falls have been insufficient since last winter. Dry spells quickly hit the two provinces this spring, some small rivers have run dry and small ponds are short of water.

More than 100,000 cadres in Shantung Province, from leading members of the provincial party committee down to commune level, have gone to the rural areas to command the work of combatting the drought and organize manpower to open up new water resources by digging wells and springs and intercepting underground flows so as to fully utilize existing water conservancy facilities. The whole province has expanded its irrigated farmland by 1.3 million hectares since last winter. By mid-April, 70 percent of the province's 3.8 million hectares of wheat has been watered once or twice and wheat sprouts are making sturdy growth. Maize, sorghum, millet and cotton have been sown on 6 million hectares, 25 percent of the total acreage sown.

Some 80 percent of the manpower in Honan Province has left into the battle against the drought. PLA commanders and fighters have gone to the rural areas in response to the call from the provincial military command. In the flat areas, reservoirs and Yellow River water are fully used for irrigation. In the mountainous areas and the areas where there are rolling hills and there is a shortage of water resources, cadres and peasants carry water to protect the seedlings. 20,000 buckets of water are needed to irrigate one hectare. Half of the 4.1 million hectares of wheat in the province have been watered. Maize and cotton sowing is under way.

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Departments concerned in the two provinces are active in organizing the supply of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm machinery and diesel oil and the maintenance and repair of farm implements.

MODEL WORKERS PLEDGE TO BE PIONEERS IN MODERNIZATION

OWO51144Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Worker-engineer Huang Jung-chang of the Chungking Iron and Steel Company declared at the National Forum of Model Workers that in the forthcoming eight years, he would, working in cooperation with other workers and technicians, design and build five automatic production lines to help increase the output of the company, the biggest in southwest China.

Huang Jung-chang had been a carpenter before he was promoted to the present positions. In the past 20 years, he has improved or built more than 200 pieces of equipment and has solved a number of important problems in iron and steel production. Premier Chou and Chairman Mao visited the Chungking company in February 1957 and March 1958. Both gave instructions on its mechanization.

"We are going ahead with a newly-drawn up plan for the technical transformation of the company to improve its mechanization and tap its production potential. This is what Chairman Mao and Premier Chou asked us to do. In the national endeavour to achieve modernization, I am determined to play a pioneering role."

The same pledge was made by all the others who attended the forum, which came to a close a few days ago. They told of development plans in their own areas, trades and factories and of their own plans to help build socialism at high speed.

Su Kuang-ming is known throughout the country for his success in improving a great variety of cutting tools, which has helped to greatly raise the efficiency of the machines. He was elected a member of NPC Standing Committee at the Fifth National People's Congress. Immediately after the congress, he went to east China's Fukien Province together with other well-known worker-innovators to popularize their experience.

Another topic for discussion at the forum was the fulfillment of the task set by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to raise the scientific and cultural level of the Chinese nation as a whole.

Chairman Hsueh Kuo-pang of the Taching oilfield trade union told the forum that the Taching Petroleum Institute would, for the first time, enroll post-graduate students from among Taching's workers, cadres and technicians. The Taching television station now provides televised courses of foreign languages and petro-technology. Leading cadres attend lectures given by technical personnel every week on the latest developments in petro-technology.

"We workers must master knowledge", said Vice-Minister Li Kuo-tsai of chemical industry who, up until 1975, was a worker, "and knowledge means strength."

As leader of the pipe bending group within the Kirin chemical industrial construction company, he has, over the past decade and more, built around 200 machines which are used to produce pipe bends to a great variety of specifications urgently needed by China's industry and national defence.

He told the forum he had just built a high-intensity steam boiler which enables some abandoned wells to produce oil again. This is used to inject high-temperature, high-pressure steam. In designing it, he studied different boilers and pooled the advantages of the various models.

He had had only two years' schooling by the time Kirin was liberated. After many years of hard study, he is now well versed in mechanical engineering, physics, dynamics, philosophy and other sciences. While travelling by train, he likes to talk with the crew about locomotives to get first-hand knowledge of the working of boilers and other devices. Through reading and through learning from airplane maintenance workers, he has acquired knowledge about engines for jet planes and rockets. He has the ability to produce one new machine after another by applying what he has learned.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE DEVELOPS PRODUCTS FOR CIVILIAN USE

HK060533Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 28 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "A Certain Research Institute of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building Obtains Results in Research and Development of Products for Civilian Use"]

[Text] By resolutely implementing the policy of "combining military and civilian industry with emphasis on the military industry," fully mobilizing all positive factors and giving play to the special ability of scientists and technicians, in recent years the scientists and technicians of a certain research institute under the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building have, while fulfilling their national defense assignments, concurrently undertaken research and development of some products for civilian use and made comparatively great contributions toward developing the national economy.

This institute specializes in research and design of electronic circuits. When selecting civilian-use subjects for research, it uses the experience and technology accumulated in military industry research and development in coordinating with fraternal units to solve many technical problems relating to the research and development of products for civilian use. It makes the "military industry" work in concert with "civilian industry." To overcome the problem of producing high precision instruments the country cannot immediately supply but are required for research and development in the military industry, it organizes forces together with civilian consumer departments to select some items for research and development to guarantee the smooth progress of research and development and it uses "civilian industry" to promote the "military industry." Some priority research items of an exploratory nature in military industry generally call for higher specifications and a longer research period and must invariably be tackled in stages. It has adopted the method of first putting these products to use in civilian consumer departments and then further improving and raising their standards to meet the requirements of products for military use. This method of development by gradual stages has not only solved the pressing needs of civilian consumer departments, but also brought into play the enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians for scaling the heights, thereby avoiding lengthy and difficult periods of development. Since the institute is located in the countryside, it has also given full play to its special ability by repairing generators, loudspeakers and radio receivers for nearby counties, communes and production teams, and by supplying labor to agriculture to cement ties between workers and peasants.

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In recent years and in cooperation with relevant units, it has successfully researched and developed more than 10 products for civilian use including electronic equipment needed in medicine, a television system for industrial use, and measuring and testing instruments for research and production. Of these, the single magnetic head color-recording camera successfully researched and developed in conjunction with such units as the Sian teaching instruments plant has filled in a gap in color-recording cameras in China. The successful research and development of a heart machine [hsin-tsang-an-hsu-chi-po-chi 1800 5253 2174 7194 6368 2276 0892] that plays an important role in providing emergency treatment to heart patients and restores heart functioning has proved to be of good quality in clinical practice. A multilateral supersonic amplifier that can harmlessly observe and diagnose such internal organs as the heart and the liver has initially been judged to be of about the same quality as similar products currently available internationally. The two types of high speed calculators successfully researched and developed have initially been assessed to be of a comparatively high domestic standard.

LEADING CADRES REQUIRED TO LEARN SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY

HK081044Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Hsieh Ying-lei [6200 5391 7191]: "Leading Cadres Must Learn Science and Technology"]

[Excerpts] Chairman Hua pointed out at the National Science Conference: "The task of raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation involves higher demands on our cadres, first of all on leading cadres at all levels." One demand is the requirement to strengthen study, not only the study of politics but also the study of science and technology.

At present, "900 million people in this land are competing in the leap forward." The new period and the new task have imposed new demands on leading cadres at various levels. To lead the people en masse in the continued journey and to build China into a powerful socialist country with the four modernizations within the present century, we must acquire a real understanding of modernization. Mere knowledge of ship travel on water and car travel on land is far from enough. We must learn how to arm our agriculture, industry and national defense with the newest achievements in science and technology so the national economy will advance to the world's forefront. To carry out this new arduous task, must not we as leading cadres study a bit of science and technology and vigorously storm this portal of the treasure house of science?

Some cadres invariably hold that since we are engaged in leadership work, our main task is to provide political leadership, and although a little knowledge of science and technology is good, no knowledge will also suffice. This viewpoint is incorrect. True, the main task of the leadership is to provide political leadership. However, the political leadership we are talking about is not idle chatter divorced from reality, or the reciting of a few Marxist terms, and much less is it the counterrevolutionary politics practiced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," which consisted of chanting bombastic words, outduging people and deliberately making things hard for them. It is the implementation of the line, policies and principles of the new party by means of thorough and meticulous work and the leading of people to surmount difficulties and fulfill the tasks given by party and state. Here, political work is inseparable from vocational work, including production and scientific research work, in various units.

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If our leadership lacks essential knowledge of science and technology and has no real understanding of the line, then it will not have a common language with the masses in this regard. What the leader says to you, you will not understand, and what you say will not solve his problem. In this way, political work can neither combine nor integrate with vocational work, and also will be difficult to do. In the long run this will still be armchair politics, incapable of solving problems.

Some cadres also hold leadership work is nothing but making decisions and giving instructions to cadres, and being proficient vocationally is the business of specialists. This viewpoint is also incorrect. True, when we say leadership cadres must study science and technology, we do not mean every cadre must study and become a specialist highly proficient in science and technology. Modern science and technology are finely divided into many branches and fields from microsubjects such as basic particles to macrosubjects such as the vast universe. How can one be proficient in every field? Deep and thorough study of scientific and technological knowledge in one's own field should also be the responsibility of scientists and technicians. As for leading cadres, we only demand they master the pertinent basic knowledge so they can have the right to speak in this regard. This is something they can and must do. Otherwise, how can you make decisions and give instructions to cadres?

TRADITIONAL ARTS-CRAFTS TO INCREASE 'CONSIDERABLY'

OWO30938Y Peking NCNA in English 0752 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Output of traditional arts and crafts in China is planned to increase considerably in the next three years, with a doubling of varieties and patterns. It is expected that within this year all the well-known traditional handicrafts will be placed on the market again. Designing will be improved while arts and crafts of new standards will be introduced, and quality stressed. Decisions to this effect were made at a recent National Arts and Crafts Conference held in Peking under the auspices of the Ministry of Light Industry.

In the first quarter of this year total output value of arts and crafts for the whole country was 20 percent more than that of the same period in 1977. They included both traditional and contemporary themes and showed new development in their artistic execution. During the recent conference leading cadres, workers and technicians in the arts and crafts from different parts of the country drew up a plan for the rapid development of quality handicrafts before 1980.

Much progress has already been made in the past year or so. Total output value of arts and crafts throughout the country in 1977 increased by 18 percent over 1976. Tens of thousands of new works with varied themes and diverse forms were created. This is reflected in the national exhibition of arts and crafts, the largest since the founding of new China, which opened here in late February and is still running. Its more than 12,000 exhibits and handicraft works now on display at China's 1978 spring export commodities fair in Canton, south China, mirror the flourishing state of China's arts and crafts since the overthrow of the gang of four.

The conference studied instructions on the development of handicraft arts by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Hua and exchanged experience in the promotion of production and creativity.

To hasten this development the conference stressed the importance of implementing Chairman Mao's principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom, weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China. It was decided to carry forward the fine traditions of the past as well as encourage original creations. Outstanding works on traditional themes are to be further refined and different schools of art developed. The ranks of artists and craftsmen are to be expanded and full play is to be given to the role of veteran craftsmen and their rich experience. It was also decided to study market demands at home and abroad and to set up a number of raw material bases for the arts and crafts production.

PEOPLE'S DAILY STRESSES WAGE DIFFERENTIATION PRINCIPLE

OWO61107Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 5 May contributing commentator's article: "Implement the Socialist Principle of 'To Each According to His Work'"]

[Text] The article says: In his government work report to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua said: "Throughout the historical period of socialism, we must uphold the principles of 'he who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.' In applying them we must firmly put proletarian politics in command, strengthen ideological and political work and encourage everybody to cultivate the communist attitude toward labor and to serve the people wholeheartedly. With regard to distribution, while we should avoid a wide wage spread, we must also oppose egalitarianism and apply the principle of more pay for more work and less pay for less work. The enthusiasm of the masses cannot be aroused if no distinction is made between those who do more work and those who do less, between those who do a good job and those who do a poor one, and between those who work and those who don't. All people's communes and production brigades must seriously apply the system of fixed production quotas and calculation of workpoints on the basis of work done and must enforce the principle of equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex. The staff and workers of state enterprises should be paid primarily on a time-rate basis with piecework playing a secondary role, and with additional bonuses. There should be pecuniary allowances for jobs requiring higher labor intensity or performed under undesirable working conditions. In socialist emulation, moral encouragement and material reward must go hand in hand, with emphasis on the former. As regards wage system reform, the relevant departments under the State Council should, along with local authorities, conscientiously investigate and study, sum up experience, canvass the opinions of the masses and then submit a draft plan based on overall consideration to the central authorities for approval before gradual implementation."

This is a major policy decision of the party Central Committee in holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, in grasping the key link and running the country well, in eliminating the pernicious influence of the gang of four, and in striving to build our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist state by the end of the century. Each and every department, area and enterprise throughout the country must conscientiously implement this major policy decision.

After citing revolutionary teachings by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Chairman Mao on the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" and repudiating the gang of four for vilifying and undermining this principle, the article points out: All attacks and slanders by the gang of four and the mass media then under their control on the principle of "to each according to his work" amount to negating "to each according to his work" as a socialist principle. They arbitrarily branded "to each according to his work" as "a capitalist factor," "an economic basis and condition for giving rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie" and "an obstacle to the development of productive forces." Contrary to the gang of four's theory, Marxism holds the principle of "to each according to his work" opposes capitalism and is an indispensable component of socialist production relations.

The principle of "to each according to his work" is a result as well as an application of the system of socialist public ownership. The gang of four's theorists wantonly distorted Chairman Mao's directives on matters pertaining to theory. The gang's theorists wrote that Chairman Mao's "to each according to his work" and the exchange of commodities as practiced in our country were exactly the same as in the old society. However, as everyone knows Chairman Mao said: Even now our country "practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that "to each according to his work" and the exchange of commodities in socialist society are similar to the exchange of commodities in a capitalist society because they involve the same principle--the principle of equal pay for equal work. But Chairman Mao also emphatically pointed out the differences: The system of ownership is different, the social system is different, and the content and form of "equal pay for equal work" is different.

In quoting Chairman Mao's above-mentioned statement, the gang of four and the mass media then under their control cut from the directive the following extremely important sentence: "What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." By so doing, the gang were attempting to prove that "to each according to his work" and the exchange commodities as practiced in our country were not essentially different from commodity exchange in the old society and were thus "capitalist." This attempt was in vain and proves the gang tried to overturn the basic Marxist principle that the ownership of the means of production determines how consumer goods distribution is carried out.

The article points out: Contrary to the gang of four, the principle of "to each according to his work" will not generate capitalism but will create important conditions for eventually eliminating all forms of capitalism and the bourgeoisie. "to each according to his work" can promote the development of productivity in society and promote the creation of new labor productivity. This new labor productivity--which is much higher than labor productivity under capitalism--is, in the final analysis, the most important and essential element in insuring the total victory of socialism over capitalism.

The article says: China is at present a developing socialist country. Its productivity is still not high and its economy still quite backward. The reason for these production problems has nothing to do with emphasizing the principle of "to each according to his work." Instead they are caused by not fully carrying out this policy. Therefore, our task is to follow Marxist-Leninist teachings and Chairman Mao's teachings in order to firmly implement the policy of "to each according to his work." This will result in a rapid increase in productivity and in the availability of commodities.

Only after a long period of carrying out the policy of "to each according to his work" will we be able to achieve the goal of "to each according to his needs." Only after we go through the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat will we be able to eliminate classes and the state. This is a firm principle of Marxism.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The wage system of 'to each according to his work' can be limited only under the dictatorship of the proletariat." What does this instruction mean? During the socialist stage, should we alter the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" as the gang of four wrongly did?

In his political report, Chairman Hua solemnly declared that we must uphold the principle of "to each according to his work" throughout the entire period of socialism. Chairman Hua completely smashed the gang's shameless distortion of the principle.

To correctly carry out the principle of "to each according to his work," we must not alter the principle. We should follow Chairman Hua's instruction that while carrying out the policy of "to each according to his work," we should adhere to putting proletarian politics in command, strengthen ideological and political work and educate the people in order to establish a communist labor attitude and wholeheartedly serve the people.

The article says: "To each according to his work" is the fundamental, but not the sole principle for distributing goods in socialist society. Although some consumer goods in socialist society are distributed according to the principle of "to each according to his work" other goods may be distributed to the working people in the form of "collective welfare." As productive forces expand and as the number of products increases, the proportion of goods distributed in line with the "collective welfare" principle also increases.

The article says the principle of "to each according to his work" is carried out through a set form of payment for labor. In the present state of China's socialist economy, the form of payment adopted for labor consists mainly of wages, including those on a time-rate and piecework basis; workpoints; bonuses; allowances--mainly allowances for certain jobs in compensation for workers laboring in poor working conditions and whose work requires great labor intensity--and so on. As for the payment system, it is necessary to implement the principle under which workers are primarily paid wages plus bonuses on a time-rate basis, with piecework playing a secondary role. In the socialist emulation drive, it is necessary to implement the principle of combining moral encouragement with material regard, with the emphasis on the former. Time-rate and piecework wages and bonuses are essentially the same, because they are paid according to the quantity and quality of labor contributed to society by a laborer. Our practical experience fully shows that currently in China, implementation of the principle of paying workers on a time-rate basis, with piecework playing the secondary role, accords with the objective requirements of socialist economic development.

After criticizing and repudiating the gang of four's attacks on piecework wages and bonuses, the article points out: Time-rate and piecework wages and bonuses allow necessary wage differences among laborers. However, we must oppose two erroneous tendencies. On the one hand, we must oppose egalitarianism in distribution. On the other, we must also oppose excessive differences in distribution. These two tendencies violate and undermine the principle of "to each according to his work."

On the question of how to implement this principle, the article says: Our party has gained rich experience--both positive and negative--over the past 20 years since the founding of the PRC. We must further implement this principle throughout the country. Taking into account both our positive and negative experience, on what questions should we focus our attention? 1) We must put proletarian politics in command and do ideological-political work well. 2) On the basis of summing up our experience and conducting investigations, we must change the existing payment system in a planned way. 3) We must take into account state interests, the collective and the individual and arrange rationally and well the proportional relations between accumulation and consumption. 4) We must significantly raise our level of economic management.

The article concludes by saying: Comrades of the whole party must act according to the party Central Committee's policy decisions to widely publicize and resolutely implement the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," unfold a socialist labor emulation drive and whip up a new upsurge of socialist construction. This is one of the most important tasks for accelerating industrial and agricultural production and for building China into a powerful, modern socialist country within this century.

Further on Wage Distribution

HK050657Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 24 Apr 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Sung Tao [1345 3447]: "Understanding on the Question of 'To Each According to His Work'--Refuting the Fallacies Used by the 'Gang of Four' To Disparage 'To Each According to His Work'"]

[Excerpts] In his government work report to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua pointed out: "Throughout the historical period of socialism, we must uphold the principles of 'he who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" "To each according to his work," is a principle concerning the distribution of individual consumer goods in socialist society. It is an important aspect of socialist production relations. It negates the capitalist exploitative system and marks a tremendous change in the distribution system. Its implementation is an important issue of principle regarding the development of the socialist economy. But in recent years this principle was badly distorted by the "gang of four." They fabricated all kinds of phoney charges against this distribution principle. They ranted: "To each according to his work" has already "fallen out of step with the development of the productive forces," the implementation of this principle will "breed new bourgeois elements," etc.

"To Each According to His Work" Corresponds With the Current Development of Productive Forces

Socialist production relations have opened wide prospects for the high-speed development of productive forces. As an aspect of socialist production relations, "to each according to his work" promotes rapid development in productive forces at a speed never attained in the old society.

How does "to each according to his work" promote the development of productive forces?

First, under this principle the amount of labor a worker renders and the amount of remuneration he receives are directly related to each other. He who works more gets more, he who works less gets less. [paragraph continues]

A worker who makes full use of his working hours and works hard will render a relatively greater amount of labor than one who fails to make good use of his time and does not work hard enough. If every worker can make full use of his working hours, plenty of working hours will be saved insofar as society in general is concerned. If the working hours thus saved are reinvested in production, the development of production in society as a whole will be accelerated.

Second, under this principle workers are encouraged to render a greater amount of labor within specified working hours. This requires workers to improve their skill and increase proficiency. As required by the needs of developing production in socialist society, every worker must be highly skilled and proficient. This will help raise labor productivity in society, improve the quality of products and promote the development of productive forces.

Third, once the principle is practiced, workers will show greater enthusiasm for labor and will invariably demand closer cooperation among themselves. Good cooperation and coordination among workers will raise productivity and speed up the development of production in society as a whole.

Fourth, since the workers will have increased their enthusiasm for labor after the practice of "to each according to his work," they will repair production tools on their own initiative. Repair will motivate enterprises to undertake technical innovation and technical revolution and adopt new and modern techniques. Again, this will have tremendous significance in advancing the development of social productive forces.

With ulterior motives, the "gang of four" asserted that "to each according to his work" had already "fallen out of step with the development of the productive forces." They never really wanted to develop productive forces. They just tried their utmost to destroy these forces.

"To Each According to His Work" Will Not Breed New Bourgeois Elements

Will the practice of "to each according to his work" breed bourgeois ideas? I don't think so. It is a fact that bourgeois ideas still exist to a considerably great extent in our society. Those influenced by bourgeois ideas will settle accounts in every detail when it comes to labor remuneration. But, will the practice of equal distribution prevent the breeding of people who are seriously affected by bourgeois ideas and who profit at the expense of others? No, such people will definitely emerge. When the "gang of four" were in the heyday of their power, in places and enterprises they seriously sabotaged people received the same amount of wages whether or not they worked. Those who worked more did not get more and those who worked less did not get less. As a result, the workers' enthusiasm for labor was greatly dampened and bourgeois ideas spread unchecked. This is a case in point.

The existence of bourgeois ideas is expressed not only in distribution but also in other respects, e.g., squandering of public property, injuring public interest to benefit private interest, making false reports of achievements and winning honor by cheating. These have nothing to do with "to each according to his work," but are concrete expressions of bourgeois ideas.

Under the system of distribution according to work, will those workers who get higher wages become new bourgeois elements? No. In our country the productive labor of all workers is regulated by plans.

In our state enterprises productive labor is carried out according to the plans of state enterprises. In our collective enterprises productive labor is carried out according to the plans of collective enterprises. The workers are no longer owners of their own labor power. A worker receives wages because it is his well-deserved right after completing his work; it is his due. Even if he buys a lot of consumer goods with the monetary wages he earns, this cannot be considered a remnant of the private ownership system. According to the Marxist principle of political economy, private ownership can only be referred to in terms of the private ownership of the means of production. It is obviously wrong to consider the private possession of consumer goods a remnant of the private ownership system.

APPROPRIATE USE OF SCIENTISTS-TECHNICIANS PRESCRIBED

HK050707Y Peking KWNAGMING DAILY in Chinese 25 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Make Maximum Use of People in a Down-to-Earth Manner"]

[Text] The CCP Committee of Ningming County, Kwangsi, has realistically solved the problem of posting scientists and technicians placed in posts irrelevant to their college training. As a result large groups of scientists and technicians have been quickly returned to their former positions. This is an important measure for carrying out party policy, strengthening the scientific and technological front and developing science and technology. The Ningming County party committee has quickly taken action to implement the guideline of the party Central Committee. It has acted correctly.

Through investigation, the Ningming County party committee realized that placing scientists and technicians in posts irrelevant to their college training is the biggest waste of manpower. For example, our country's petroleum industry is in a period of great development and needs a large group of scientists and technicians well versed in this profession. But able people experienced in the petroleum industry and urgently needed by the state are "hoarded" in banks, electric and industrial bureaus and even in wine factories. Isn't this the biggest waste of manpower? Once arrangements have been made for them to go back to the petroleum production front, they will have an opportunity to display their expertise and make still greater contributions to the state.

The march toward the modernization of science and technology requires a mighty army of scientists and technicians. It won't do if there is insufficient manpower. At present, we do not have enough scientists and technicians, far too few to meet needs for modernization of science and technology. Given the current situation in which capable people are needed, it is all the more necessary to make maximum use of people and to place scientists and technicians in positions where they can apply their expertise. Because the "gang of four" ruined science and trampled capable people underfoot, large numbers of scientists and technicians were forced to leave scientific and technological contingents for posts where their expertise is inapplicable. This phenomenon of wasting manpower is quite common and deserves close attention. To clarify confusion and right and wrong, it is necessary to quickly and firmly grasp the problem of returning them to their former positions. Some areas and departments have done this and scored excellent results. Some localities have not yet attached sufficient importance to this phenomenon. They lack the high political sense of responsibility which the party committee of Ningming County has. We hope that while carrying out the party's policy toward intellectuals, the party committees at all levels will grasp the problem of scientists and technicians in posts irrelevant to their expertise, investigate, make adjustments step by step and properly solve the problem.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON SUPPORTING CONSTITUTION

OW051301Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1735 GMT 2 May 78 ON

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 3 May editorial: "Study, Publicize and Abide by the New Constitution"]

[Text] Peking, 2 May--While propagating the general task for the new period on a grand scale, it is necessary to make extra efforts to study and publicize the new constitution and carry out an in-deputy nationwide educational campaign to spread knowledge of the constitution.

The promulgation of the new constitution is a major event in the political life of the Chinese people. As the fundamental law of the state, the new constitution has laid down the general task of the whole people for the new period according to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on grasping the key link and running the country well. It has made explicit stipulations on guiding thought, line and basic policies for fulfilling the general task. It provides the general rule for our new, historic Long March. In his speech "On the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China" Chairman Mao said in 1954: "By laying down people's democracy and socialist principles in the form of this fundamental law, it will make the people of the whole country feel there is a clear, explicit and correct path to follow, thereby raising the awareness of the people of the whole country."

The promulgation of the new constitution has pointed out for the Chinese people a clear, explicit and correct path to follow in the new period of development in socialist revolution and construction. The present major task is to develop a mass movement to study and publicize the new constitution so everyone knows this path and advances along it. This way, political consciousness and enthusiasm to build socialism can be raised in the masses of cadres and people and they can strive with concerted efforts for the realization of the general task in the new period. In his report on the government's work to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua has pointed out: "It is essential to strengthen the socialist legal system if we are to bring about great order across the land," and "we should give wide publicity to the significance of cultivating respect for socialist law. Cadres should be law-abiding, as should the masses and indeed everyone." The new constitution precisely wants everyone to abide by this fundamental law. All factories, rural areas, shops, schools, army units and government organs should mobilize, strengthen leadership and see to it that publicity, implementation of, and education on the new constitution are done well and practically. Leading cadres at all levels must directly organize and train propaganda contingents and go deep among the grassroots units to publicize and explain the new constitution to the cadres and masses. Efforts should be made to study and publicize the new constitution extensively to make every person and household realize the basic principles and concrete provisions of the new constitution and make it the true guiding principle of conscious actions for the masses of cadres and the people.

In studying and publicizing the new constitution, it is imperative to grasp soundly and accurately the spirit and essence of the new constitution and achieve a down-to-earth understanding of the importance of strengthening the socialist legal system in relation to realizing the general task for the new period.

Chairman Mao's 1954 speech "On the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China," Chairman Hua's government work report to the Fifth NPC, the new constitution and Vice Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the constitution are important documents to study and publicize. The "preamble," the "general principles" and "the fundamental rights and duties of citizens" in the new constitution should be focal points of study and propaganda. The new constitution clearly stipulates that people of all nationalities throughout the country must raise aloft and defend the great banner of Chairman Mao; it provides important principles and policies for political, economic, cultural, military, and foreign affairs in the course of implementing the general task; it stipulates that the people of the whole country must consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front and strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country; it describes the functions and powers of state organs and their personnel; and it spells out the extensive democratic rights enjoyed by the masses, as well as their duties.

All this reflects the basic interests and desires of the masses of people. Everyone should understand, become familiar with and abide by it. We must study and publicize these basic contents well and strive to foster a style of cadres taking the lead in abiding by the law, the masses consciously abiding by the law and leading organs and judicial departments acting according to the law so as to insure the complete implementation of the new constitution.

The constitution is the fundamental law for running the country. It is clear-cut in its class character and militant in spirit. The new constitution has summed up the experience of our struggle against the "gang of four" and has thus consolidated and developed the victorious achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is our powerful ideological weapon in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four". In the past few years the "gang of four" did its utmost to incite anarchy and extreme democracy; to smear the socialist legal system and all rational rules and regulations as revisionist and capitalist; to vigorously engage in beating, smashing and looting; and to fan up work and production stoppage everywhere in a vain attempt to confuse the party, army and state. They simply ignored the constitution, laws and decrees. Revolutionary order was seriously sabotaged. The nation was in a state of crisis. The national economy was on the brink of collapse. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" at one stroke. After strenuous efforts in the past year or so, the serious difficulties caused by the "gang of four" have been overcome. Great successes have been scored and profound changes have taken place in every field. But, we must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four." We must make use of the constitution as a weapon to mobilize the masses to fully expose and deeply criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" in placing themselves above the party and people, in defying party discipline and state laws, in frenziedly sabotaging the socialist legal system and in vainly attempting to seize power when things fell into utter confusion. We must resolutely safeguard the socialist legal system, guarantee the great victories already won and make sure our work in all fields will be smoothly developed along the path charted by the new constitution.

Our state is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. State organs and their personnel must serve the people.

These personnel, and the leading cadres in particular, must never regard themselves as a privileged group and believe that laws and decrees belong to ordinary people and that they themselves are above the legal system. They must set examples, take the lead in studying and publicizing the new constitution, strive to enhance their sense of respect for the socialist legal system and become models in abiding by the law and discipline.

The new constitution imposes indispensable, strict demands on state organs and their personnel. The most essential is that they maintain contact with the masses. In publicizing the new constitution and educating the people, state organs at all levels must conscientiously improve their work style and vigorously eradicate bureaucracy, commandism and formalism and unhealthy bourgeois trends in stooping to deception, in indulging extravagance and waste, in working in public service for one's own ends and in enjoying special privileges. Incidents of offences against the law and discipline, suppression of criticism by the masses and retaliation against the masses by personnel of the state organs, and by leading cadres in particular, must be severely dealt with and judicial action must be taken against those committing serious offences.

The personnel of our state organs, leading cadres in particular, must fully trust the masses, humbly listen to the views and criticisms of the masses, accept supervision by the masses, identify with the masses, and work with the masses to build China into a powerful modern socialist country. The people have pinned their hopes on us. We must live up to their expectations.

Under the Chinese socialist system, the people are masters of the state. Giving full play to socialist democracy is an important principle of the new constitution. According to the new constitution, the people not only have the right to work, education, and social insurance, but also enjoy the right to participate in the management of state affairs and all enterprises and cultural and educational undertakings, as well as the right to supervise state organs and their personnel.

The new constitution also clearly stipulates that citizens have the right to lodge complaints with state organs at any level against any person working in a state organ, enterprise or institution for violations of the law or negligence. Citizens have the right to appeal to state organs at any level against any infringement of their rights. No one shall suppress such complaints and appeals or retaliate against those making them.

Such extensive democratic rights in the new constitution fully manifest the superiority of China's socialist system. In publicizing the new constitution and educating the people, it is necessary to help the broad masses become aware of their destiny, and actively mobilize themselves to safeguard the new constitution, protect their own democratic rights, bravely expose bad elements and misdeeds and resolutely struggle against all kinds of lawless and criminal practices.

We must support good people and oppose bad elements. It is essential to energetically support and commend those activists who struggle against bad elements and things that are bad.

While emphasizing democracy, the new constitution also stresses centralism and unity as the basis of democracy. The broad masses must consciously abide by the constitution and law, must maintain and protect public property, must observe labor discipline and protect public property, must respect social ethics and safeguard state secrets so as to strengthen the socialist legal system. We must further promote democracy, improve democratic centralism, and create among the people a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

To promote democracy among the people and to enforce the dictatorship over the enemy are two inseparable aspects of proletarian dictatorship. The new constitution clearly stipulates deprivation of political rights for those landlords, rich peasants and reactionary capitalists who have not yet reformed and punishment for all traitors, counterrevolutionaries and other bad elements. It also adds a provision regarding punishment of newborn bourgeois elements under the present situation of the class struggle in China.

Newborn bourgeois elements are those who resist socialist revolution, jeopardize socialist construction, seriously undermine the socialist public ownership system, embezzle socialist public ownership system, embezzle socialist funds and property and violate the criminal code. While publicizing and studying the new constitution, we must mobilize the masses to strengthen the dictatorship over the enemy and make all class enemies understand their only hope lies in honestly abiding by state laws.

We must deal resolute blows at landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who engage in counterrevolutionary sabotage activities; at embezzlers and grafters, speculators and profiteers, murderers and arsonists, swindlers and hooligans, as well as bad elements who beat, smash and loot, and who seriously disrupt public order.

The people's public security organs, the prosecution organs and the people's courts are important tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The "gang of four" frantically disrupted public prosecution law in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must resolutely settle this criminal account with the "gang of four," sum up experiences and lessons and effectively reorganize and rebuild these organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The new constitution provides for the reestablishment of the people's procuratorates, which, by working with the public security organs and the people's court, can investigate all violations of law and discipline. The people's procuratorate is a vital organ for protecting the people and dealing blows at the enemy. We must effectively protect the people's personal freedom, as well as their democratic rights and legitimate interests. Only in this way can we effectively protect the people and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at the enemy.

While preparing China's first constitution in 1954, Chairman Mao pointed out that after the constitution had been adopted, "everyone in the whole country should abide by it, particularly personnel in the state organs who should take the lead in abiding by the constitution," and that "not abiding by the constitution means violating the constitution."

Now Chairman Hua--Chairman Mao's worthy successor--has led us in adopting the new constitution by holding high Chairman Mao's great banner. The new constitution is a powerful weapon which guarantees new victories. Studying, publicizing and abiding by the new constitution are honorable duties for people throughout the country and all personnel in state organs.

Let us unite and advance courageously toward the grand goal of building China into a powerful, modern socialist nation.

KWANGTUNG EDUCATION BUREAU STRESSES SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

HK081128Y Peking KWANGTUNG DAILY in Chinese 24 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Article by the Kwangtung Provincial Education Bureau: "Run Spare-Time Education Even Better"]

[Text] Wise leader Chairman Hua is farsighted. From the level of fulfilling the general task of the new era and building socialism, he has issued the great call "to raise tremendously the scientific and cultural level of the Chinese nation." He has drawn a grand blueprint for us to increase the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and courage in passing tests. He has charted in great detail the course for us to follow in conducting spare-time education for workers and peasants.

An effective way to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation is to vigorously develop spare-time education. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, spare-time education for workers and peasants in our province has scored tremendous achievements over the past 28 years. In particular, the land reform, the cooperativization movement and the anti-illiteracy campaign during the people's communes movement were launched with vigor and vitality. They won warm support and high praise from workers and peasants. For example, the spare-time school for the staff and workers of the refractory plant of Chanchiang Municipality was set up in 1954. At that time, over 95 percent of the staff and workers of the plant were either illiterate or semiliterate. Now, this plant has basically popularized elementary education. Also, it has started language courses, mathematics courses, and other theoretical and technical courses at middle school and university levels. Over 1,700, or 88 percent, of the total number of staff and workers attend this school. There are more than 70 cadres at and above middle level in this plant. More than 70 of them have studied in the spare-time school, discarded the label of illiterate and raised their technical level step by step. Chiaotzu production brigade of the Tanchang commune of Tienpai Country has continuously run its evening school for 21 years. Before liberation this was a "village of hired farmhands." It lagged far behind culturally. Now, it has become a cultural village. A quarter of its commune members have reached the cultural level of a junior middle school student. Commune members have taken on an altogether new spiritual outlook. Cherishing the country and the collective has become common practice. This commune has been commended for many years as an advanced unit in "learning from Tachai in agriculture."

After the smashing of the "gang of four," spare-time schools of various kinds and at different levels have been set up in large numbers of our provinces and have developed vigorously. The party committee of Tingan County proposed vigorously developing spare-time education by combining the learning of culture with the central tasks and linking the learning of techniques with production. This county has now organized over half its population to study in the various kinds of spare-time schools. It has evening schools for production teams, youth reading classes for production brigades and spare-time secondary technical schools or "7 May" colleges for communes. Some 80 percent of the staff and workers of the multiple-product factory and vibrator plant in Foshan Municipality studied in various kinds of spare-time courses and attended lectures on science and technology. These courses and lectures train skilled workers to grasp production techniques. Students of the spare-time study group of the plant designed a streamlined method for manufacturing a boring machine and a punch press. This method doubles or triples work efficiency.

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To fulfil the requirements of the general task of the new era and to facilitate popularization of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the realization of the four modernizations, it is necessary to vigorously develop spare-time education for workers and peasants and to constantly raise their scientific and cultural standards. Through spare-time education, a number of technological innovators and inventors have emerged in many units of our province. They have effectively accelerated production in these units. Worker-engineer Yao Chin-chung of the Swatow supersonic electronic instruments plant formerly had the cultural level of a junior middle school student. By studying in the spare-time school, he raised his scientific and cultural level and has made gratifying contributions in technical innovations.

We must seriously implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, get a better grasp of the relationship between education and the realization of the four socialist modernizations, and correctly handle and grasp the relationships between full-time schooling and spare-time education for workers and peasants and between popularization of education and elevation of educational levels. On the basis of getting a clear picture of the overall situation, we are determined to formulate plans for every level so as to wipe out stage by stage and group by group illiteracy and semiliteracy among youth and basic-level cadres before 1980. We also plan to find more ways to run schools of diversified forms, vigorously develop spare-time schools at all levels, gradually compile teaching materials for all kinds of spare-time schools and train a contingent of spare-time school teachers working on a full-time or part-time basis so as to do a good job of spare-time education for workers and peasants and to make even greater contributions to raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES LIBRARIES TO IMPROVE SERVICE

OWO61211Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--The Capital Library, one of the biggest public libraries in Peking, has lengthened its hours of opening from six to eleven hours a day to meet the needs of its vast number of readers.

A correspondent of the PEOPLE'S DAILY today conveys the opinions of readers in an article and suggests that various libraries at district and county level and at the grassroots level should also lengthen their service hours. At present the libraries in various districts of Peking only open in the afternoons except for Sundays, when they open all day.

The article also suggests an improvement in methods of loaning books so as to serve more readers and an enlargement of the area of the reading rooms with as big an increase in seating as is possible.

There are several million books in the Capital Library. In addition, there are those held in district and grassroots libraries--altogether a total of about 10 million books. Newly published famous literary works in Chinese and in foreign languages, dictionaries and books on various subjects have now been added to library stacks.

The article says it is hoped libraries will improve their services to meet readership needs and to assist in the efforts to realize the four modernizations.

ANHWEI LAUNCHES FURTHER EFFORTS TO COMBAT DROUGHT

OW071920Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hefei, 7 May--Acting in the spirit of the nationwide emergency telephone conference to combat drought, the vast numbers of cadres and commune members in Anhwei's rural areas have whipped up a new upsurge in combating the drought by watering the wheat and sowing spring crops.

In the areas north of the Huai River--which have been hit hardest by the drought--some 3.2 million people have been mobilized to combat the drought. By early May, they had watered 6.7 million mou of wheat, rapidly sown 3.3 million mou of spring sorghum and corn and completed planting 90 percent of the 2.05 million mou of cotton. Some 5 million mou of spring sweet potatoes are also now being planted. The Luan, Chuhsien, Chaohu and Anching prefectures, which are between the Yangtze and Huai Rivers, have also planted 1.15 million mou of early rice.

Since early spring, some areas in northern Anhwei and in both the Yangtze and Huai river basins have received little rainfall. The dry spell continued into mid-April, seriously threatening the growing wheat crops and making spring sowing very difficult.

In order to promptly mobilize the people of the entire province to combat the drought and reap a bumper harvest, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee held a provincewide emergency telephone conference on 14 April, calling on the party organizations and the various professions and trades to mobilize immediately, work hard for 50 days, overcome all difficulties and fight a good battle against the drought by sowing and planting crops.

After the entire nation had been mobilized to combat the drought, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee held another telephone conference for further action and mobilization. This conference has effectively deepened the campaign to combat the drought throughout the entire province.

The provincial Planning Committee and finance office as well as the province's farm machinery, electric power, water conservancy, commerce, finance, supply and marketing, materials and communications departments have closely cooperated and coordinated with one another and played a vital role in the current campaign to combat the drought.

HOFEI YOUTHS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF 4 MAY MOVEMENT

HK060700 Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 HK

[Excerpt] On 4 May the Hefei Municipal CYL Committee held rallies in the (Chiangkuei) and (Jingxiang) theaters to solemnly celebrate the 59th anniversary of the 4 May Movement. A total of 3,000 CYL members and revolutionary youths of various fronts attended the rallies. When the CCP Central Committee circular on holding the 10th National CYL Congress reached Hefei on the eve of the 4 May Youth Day, the masses of CYL members and youths in Hefei were excited and encouraged. They are determined to hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high and to fight in unity under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and score achievements to greet the holding of the 10th National CYL Congress.

Leading cadres of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Anhwei attended rallies and spent the 4 May Youth Day together with the young people.

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Responsible comrades of the provincial Trade Union Federation, the provincial Women's Federation and the provincial Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Association were also present. Comrade Liu Lien-min, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally.

Comrade Liu Lien-min first extended festival greetings to the youths who attended the rally. He then talked about the historical significance of the 4 May Movement and emphasized the task of the youths in this important period in carrying on their heritage and paving the way for future generations. He put forward four requirements for the CYL organizations at all levels and the masses of CYL members and youths throughout the province:

1. With regard to youth work, we must continue to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and do a good job in the third campaign.
2. Youths must strengthen their study and adhere to the orientation of becoming Red and expert.
3. Youths must display a revolutionary spirit and pursue socialism in a major way.
4. CYL organizations at all levels must organize the CYL members and youths to widely conduct activities to learn from Lei Feng.

Comrade Liu Lien-min also demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over the CYL.

KIANGSI YOUTH CONGRESS ON LEARNING FROM LEI FENG OPENS

HK060736Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 HK

[Summary] A Kiangsi provincial congress for youths and juvenile activists to learn from Lei Feng opened in Nanchang on 4 May with some 1,400 people in attendance. The opening ceremony was attended by Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-Tsai, Ti Sheng, Hsin Chun-chieh, Chang Li-hsiung, Hsiung Chen-wu, (Cheng Kuo), Wang Chao-jung, Chao Chih-chien, Wan Li-lang, (Chen Lang), (Chang Shu-hsiang), (Chen I), Lo Meng-wen, Hu Te-lan, Chung Ping, Lai Shao-yao, Pan Shih-yen, Ho Shih-kun and Shen Han-ching, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Kiangsi Military District and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Chiang Tso-chou, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CYL Committee, delivered the opening speech. After praising young people for their achievements in learning from Lei Feng, he said: "In learning from Lei Feng we must grasp the key link and vigorously expose and criticize the gang of four. We must expose and criticize their counterrevolutionary crimes in slandering Lei Feng and sabotaging the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng. With Lei Feng as our example, we must continue to link theory with practice, unfold study emulation, regard the great Mao Tsetung Thought as our precious inheritance and pass it on to all generations. Learning from Lei Feng must be closely integrated with working hard to build socialism. In learning from Lei Feng, we must carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style and establish new socialist trends. The CYL organizations must constantly organize young people and juveniles to learn from Lei Feng, inspire all our younger generations with the Lei Feng spirit and insure that they follow Lei Feng's road of revolutionization."

Chiang Tso-chou continued: [Begin recording] "Comrades, under the leadership of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, our congress must hold high the great red banner of Chairman Mao and resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference." [end recording]

(Chen I), deputy commissar of Kiangsi Military District; Wang Wei, vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions; and Ho Heng, deputy director of the provincial Federation of Women, delivered greeting speeches to the congress and to the young people and juveniles throughout the province.

Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a report entitled "Learn From Comrade Lei Feng and Strive To Build the Motherland Into a Powerful Modern Socialist Country." He spoke on four issues: 1) clearly understand the general task for the new period and undertake the great and glorious historic mission; 2) continue to display the Lei Feng spirit on the new Long March and be Red and expert revolutionary successors; 3) further whip up three great upsurges and give full play to the shock role of young people; 4) strengthen party leadership over youth work and do a good job in building the CYL.

NANKING PLA LEADERS ATTEND YOUTH DAY MEETING

OW061431Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] More than 6,000 young people of Kiangsu Province, Nanking Municipality, various offices and schools held a meeting in Nanking on the afternoon of 3 May to mark 4 May Youth Day.

Responsible comrades of the leading organ of the Nanking PLA units Liao Han-sheng, [words indistinct] Liu Hsi-yuan, [passage indistinct]; responsible persons of various military academies and schools in Nanking; and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CYL committees attended the meeting.

Liu Hsi-yuan, deputy political commissar of the Nanking PLA units, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the party committee of the Nanking PLA units, he first extended warm festive greetings to the youth of the province and municipality and CYL members and young fighters of various PLA units. He pointed out: It is of special significance to commemorate 4 May Youth Day today when we are mobilizing the broad masses of youth to struggle to implement the general task in the new period. He called on CYL members and young people to develop the revolutionary spirit of 4 May, conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, penetratingly and vigorously expose and criticize the gang of four--in the light of the actual situation--for their crime of poisoning the minds of the young people, eliminate their pernicious influence and advance along the orientation for the youth pointed out by Chairman Mao.

He called on the youth to seriously study science and acquire cultural knowledge, raise their level of understanding of military thinking, actively take part in military training, painstakingly learn fighting skills, strive to be sharpshooters, [words indistinct], raise the military and political quality of units, strengthen preparations against war, further promote unit revolutionization and modernization, be prepared for war and give full play to the shock role of the broad masses of CYL members and young people.

He emphatically pointed out: The great revolutionary teacher always paid great attention to the growth of the younger generation and placed great hopes in youth. Party organizations and leaders at various levels should pay greater attention to youth work and consider education of the youth with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as an important task, and carry out this task well. Veteran comrades should pass on their experience and help guide young people.

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The CYL organizations should strengthen their own ideological building and unfold various activities beneficial to youth, enable youth to be sound in health, study and work, and lead them to greet the victorious convocation of the 10th CYL National Congress with outstanding achievements.

Comrade Liao Han-sheng, first political commissar of the Nanking PLA units, gave important instructions at the meeting. He called on the broad masses of CYL members and youth to obey party leadership, observe law and respect the legal system, follow regulations, carry out the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, defend the motherland and be prepared for war.

Full of hope, Comrade Liao Han-sheng said: Our generation followed Chairman Mao in the first Long March. In a combination of old, middle aged and young people, we are determined today to closely follow wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua in embarking on a new Long March.

PENG CHUNG MAKES SPEECH AT SHANGHAI SCIENCE MEETING

OW070704Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently held a meeting of party members and cadres to convey and implement the decisions of the National Science Conference.

The meeting was attended by leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Peng Chung, Chou Chun-lin, Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping, Che Wen-i, Chen Chin-hua, Chao Hsing-chih, Yang Fu-chen, Wang Chien, (Chao Chen-ching), and Yang Hui-chieh. Over 1,000 persons attended the meeting, including leading members of party committees of various districts, counties and bureaus in charge of science and technology, responsible persons of scientific and technological departments, and responsible persons of party committees and scientific research units and scientific and technological departments of institutions of higher learning and of various companies and their affiliated plants.

On the afternoon of 23 April, Comrade Peng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and second vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided over the plenum of this meeting and made an important speech. Comrade (Yang Tzu-fa), chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee, reported on the outcome and major decisions of the National Science Conference and the role played by the Shanghai delegation.

Representatives attending the meeting held group discussions on 24 April. On the morning of 29 April, Comrade Chou Chun-lin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting also included speeches by comrades of the Shanghai Metallurgical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chuansha County CCP Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Health Bureau, the Synthetic Rubber Research Institute, the Shanghai Meters and Instruments Bureau, the textile dyeing and printing company and other units.

Comrade Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, addressed the closing session of the meeting.

During the group study and discussions, practical experiences were exchanged and ideas and opinions were freely expressed in a warm atmosphere.

At the meeting, representatives exposed and criticized the gang of four in connection with the actual situation in Shanghai.

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After analyzing the excellent situation on the scientific and technological front, they said: In order to accomplish the general task for the new period and implement the decision of the National Science Conference, we must firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. We must comprehensively and correctly understand and apply Mao Tsetung Thought, penetratingly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, and expose their reactionary feature of fake leftists and real rightists. Only in this way can we gradually clear up the confusion caused by the gang about the relationships between politics and professional knowledge, between those who are politically sound and those who are professionally competent, between experts and the masses, between the need to learn from other countries and our own inventiveness, and between basic theories and research on their applications. Furthermore, this is the only way to draw a clear distinction between right and wrong, motivate the vast number of cadres, scientific and technical personnel and the masses to go all out to build socialism, and accomplish the tasks set by the National Science Conference.

SHANTUNG PLA UNITS OPEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE 4 MAY

SK070243/ Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[Excerpt] The science and technology conference of PLA Tsinan units ceremoniously opened on 4 May. This conference is a large-scale and impressive meeting unprecedented in the history of the scientific and technical work of Tsinan PLA units.

More than 600 people were present at the conference including representatives of advanced collectives and individuals safeguarding and working on the forefront of war preparedness, military training, construction, production and logistics, representatives of advanced collectives and individuals who have scored remarkable achievements in scientific research and technical innovations, representatives of professional technical units who have diligently engaged in scientific and technical work, leading cadres of groups and units and specially invited representatives.

Present at the opening ceremony were Tseung Szu-yu, commander of Tsinan PLA units, Pai Jue-ping, first political commissar, and Hsiao Wang-tung, political commissar. Other leading comrades of Tsinan PLA units including Fan Chao-li, (Chang Feng), Jen Szu-chung, (Jen Yang-nung), Yang Kuo-fu, Fu Chia-hsuan, Li Po, (Liu Hsien-chuan), Tso Chi and (Hu Hua-chu), leading comrades of organs of Tsinan PLA units and responsible comrades of various departments also attended.

The conference opened at 0800 amid the grand strains of "The East Is Red." Hsiao Wang-tung, presided over the conference, and Comrade Tseng Szu-yu gave an opening address amid rousing applause.

SHANTUNG PROVINCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS 5 MAY

SK060908/ Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[Text] After full preparations, the Shantung Provincial Science Conference opened in Tsinan on 5 May. The guiding thought and tasks of this conference are to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao; implement the line of the 11th party congress and the general task of the new period put forth at the Fifth National People's Congress; take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link to sincerely implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference; work out plans for developing science and technology in Shantung; exchange experiences and commend advanced models in order to further mobilize

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the broad masses of cadres, scientists, technicians and people throughout the province to respond to the great call of wise leader Chairman Hua to definitely and greatly raise the level of science and culture of all of China's nationalities; aim high and have lofty ambitions in marching toward the modernization of science and technology; push forward the scientific and cultural undertakings of our province as quickly as possible and make due contributions to realizing the four modernizations of China within this century.

This conference is an unprecedentedly impressive meeting held on the scientific and technological front of our province. Representatives present at the conference total more than 1,500 people and include outstanding scientists and technicians, educational workers, experts in technical innovations, models in scientific farming and cadres pledged to work for the scientific undertakings of the party.

Full of pride and enthusiasm and with a hundred-fold confidence, representatives present at the conference said they would further study well the documents of the National Science Conference and exchange experiences and emulate each other in order to mutually improve. Their efforts would thus enable advanced experiences to bloom and bear fruit throughout the province and would bring about an upsurge in the mass movement to march toward the modernization of science and technology.

SHANTUNG RALLY COMMEMORATES 4 MAY MOVEMENT DATE

SK050945Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 3 May, more than 2,000 youth from the province, the Tsinan PLA units and Tsinan Municipality held a rally at the "1 August" auditorium to ceremoniously commemorate the 59th anniversary of the 4 May Movement. Responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, Tsinan PLA units and the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees were present. Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of the leading organs of Tsinan PLA units; the Political Department of the Shantung Provincial Military District; federations of trade unions, associations of poor and lower-middle peasants, CYL committees and woman's federations of Shantung Province and Tsinan Municipality; Shantung provincial and Tsinan municipal education bureaus, physical culture and sports commissions and educated youth offices.

The rally was presided over by Comrade (Tseng Yen-ta), deputy secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee, and was separately addressed by Comrade Hsu Lei-chien, Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee, and Comrade (Chen Jen-hung), political commissar of Tsinan PLA units.

In their speeches they pointed out: In every stage of the revolution since the 4 May Movement, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP, the broad masses of youth in Shantung, like those throughout China, have unswervingly followed the road of integrating with workers and peasants, pressed boldly forward, and actively engaged in their work, thus making due contributions to the party's cause and creating a glorious tradition. The next 23 years constitute precisely the period in which there is much room for youth to fully develop their talents. Therefore, the broad masses of CYL members and youth should go into action immediately, sincerely study the general task for the new period, explicitly understand their own heavy responsibility imposed by history, carry forward the glorious traditions of the older generation revolutionaries and, in order to realize the four modernizations, study painstakingly, work hard, carry out unrelenting struggle and devote their adolescence to the cause of the motherland (?which awaits their efforts).

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In their speeches, Comrades Hsu Lei-chien and (Chen Jen-hung) urged: The CYL organs at various levels and the broad masses of CYL members and youth throughout Shantung should fully play their role as a new force in the new Long March. It is now necessary to make full use of the propaganda bulletin, blackboard newspaper, broadcasting, literary and art propaganda teams and so forth to publicize on a large scale the general task for the new period in order to turn fulfillment of the general task into a voluntary action of the masses. The youth should combine the general task for the new period with their own concrete work and map out concrete plans and measures to realistically fulfill or overfulfill their own working assignments. The youth who work in plants, the countryside and other trades, or serve in the army or study in schools should actively respond to Chairman Hua's call to "study, study and study again," study both politics and scientific and cultural knowledge, vigorously conduct technical revolution and renovation, aim high and have lofty ambition and boldly advance toward scientific and technical modernization.

Efforts should be made to thoroughly criticize the gang of four for their various fallacies which, in the name of opposing individual struggle, opposed personal volition in the painstaking study of politics, science and vocational knowledge. The gang should also be criticized for their towering crimes in using big sticks and labels to discourage talents and disrupt science under the cloak of criticizing the bourgeois greed for profits. CYL organs at various levels should effectively strengthen ideological and political work among youth, bring up new successors, and foster a new morale in this generation. Special efforts presently should be made to strengthen the education concerning revolutionary ideals and communist morality and character, and arouse the whole party and society to educate the youth.

Party committees at the various levels should exercise stronger leadership over the CYL, attach importance to them ideologically, help them maintain political principles and support their work. The Communist Youth Leagues should consider the safeguarding of the party's leadership as their lofty responsibility and, under the leadership of the party committees at various levels, lead the broad masses of youth to hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high and to exert all efforts to advance toward the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

FOOCHOW YOUTH DAY RALLY--On 4 May the Fukien and Foochow CYL committees held a rally in Foochow to mark the 59th anniversary of the 4 May Movement and to commend progressive collectives and individuals. Some 6,000 young people from all fronts attended the rally. A leading comrade of the provincial CYL Committee, who spoke at the rally, hailed the forthcoming 10th National CYL Congress and called on all CYL members and young people in the province to score outstanding achievements to greet the congress. Comrade Pai Chih-min, a member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, also spoke. He expressed the hope that CYL members and young people would inherit the glorious traditions of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and work hard to fulfill the general task for the new period. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 5 May 78 HK]

SHANTUNG CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--The chemical fertilizer front of Shantung Province has prefulfilled its first quarter production plan. It had produced 1,076,000 tons of chemical fertilizer by 30 March, an increase of 11 percent over the assigned first quarter production plan. In January and February this year, the province's total output of synthetic ammonia was nearly 2 times that of last year's same period. [Tainan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 78 SK]

HONAN PARTY COMMITTEE SETS CRITERIA FOR TACHAI UNITS

SK071150Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] To commend achievements, summarize experiences, solve existing problems and promote in a down-to-earth manner the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build more Tachai-type counties, the Honan provincial party committee decided to conduct a sincere inspection and evaluation of advanced learn-from-Tachai counties and Tachai-type communes and brigades which have been named as such since 1975. According to the six criteria for Tachai-type counties set by wise leader Chairman Hua at the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference and in coordination with the actual situation in Honan Province, the Honan Provincial party committee recently set forth concrete requirements for comprehensively insisting on the six criteria and issued a circular on conscientiously doing a good job in inspecting and evaluating advanced Tachai-type counties, communes and brigades. To strengthen leadership, the provincial party committee formed a learn-from-Tachai inspection and evaluation committee with Hu Li-chiao, second secretary of the provincial party committee, as its chairman and Tai Su-li, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Cheng Yung-ho, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, as its vice chairmen.

From 23 to 25 April, the provincial party committee held a meeting of directors of agricultural offices of various prefectures and municipalities to formulate concrete plans for this inspection and evaluation work. Comrade Cheng Yung-ho delivered a speech at the meeting.

The concrete requirements set forth by the provincial party committee for comprehensively insisting on the six criteria for Tachai-type counties are:

1. County party committees should be a leading core which unswervingly implements the party's line and policy and is united in fighting. County party committees should hold Chairman Mao's great banner high closely follow the strategic plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well, resolutely implement the 11th party congress line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the party's basic line, adhere to the socialist orientation and road, take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, thoroughly investigate persons and incidents involved in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, destroy its bourgeois factional setup, weed out bad persons from leading bodies, set straight the right and wrong regarding line, ideology and theory confused by the gang, and eliminate its pernicious influence.
2. Adhere to the party's class line in rural areas, establish the dominance of poor and lower-middle peasants, and insure that leadership at various levels in rural areas is really in the hands of Marxist and poor and lower-middle peasants.
3. Cadres at county, commune and brigade levels should, like those in Hsiyang, regularly participate in collective productive labor, and devote 100, 200 and 300 days, respectively to labor.

The provincial party committee stressed that making a success of inspection and evaluation is a serious political task. Party committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over this work, persist in putting politics in command, successfully carry out deep-going and meticulous ideological work, urge cadres and the masses to restudy the six criteria for Tachai-type counties, and further solve the problem concerning sincere or sham learning from Tachai.

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After inspection, comparison, evaluation and approval, counties, communes and brigades which meet the six criteria for Tachai-type counties will be officially conferred the title by the province, prefectures and counties and be urged to persevere in continuing the revolution and to march toward still higher standards. Advanced counties which do not meet the six criteria should be urged to make continuous efforts, [words indistinct] and build themselves into Tachai-type counties as soon as possible. Regarding those counties, communes and brigades which are not advanced but have scored noteworthy achievements in Tachai, the province, prefectures and counties may name them as advanced learn-from-Tachai ones.

The Hunan provincial party committee transferred 100 cadres of provincial-level departments to form 10 inspection teams, which left on 4 May for 10 prefectures to check, together with local inspection teams, 38 advanced counties which have been designated such since 1975.

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK051156Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a provincial light industry conference in mid April to transmit, study and implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on promoting light industry in a major way. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee spoke at the conference. Responsible persons of the provincial commune and brigade-run enterprise bureau and commerce bureau also spoke. Various units introduced their advanced experiences.

The conference decided: "In order to rapidly develop light industry, we must give full play to the activism of all levels, departments and trades and professions and wage a people's war to run light industry throughout the province in a big way. The speed of development in light industry concerns market supply, accumulation for the state and the morale of the people. It also concerns the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. This is a great event and we cannot only rely on the light industry department. The cities, counties, towns, communes, state agriculture and forestry farms and especially the commune and brigade-run enterprises must run light industry in a big way. In line with the principle of 'managing products by different levels,' the planning departments at all levels must bring the products of light industry and of commune and brigade-run enterprises into their unified plans. The commerce departments must actively help and in regard to those low profit margin products, adopt the principle of 'cutting down profit margin in industry and protecting commerce's capital' in order to enable the production units to make more profits. With regard to certain newly developed products, the fiscal and taxation departments should with approval reduce or waive the return of tax for a certain time. On the one hand, the light industry department must run the subordinate light industry enterprises well in order to become examples. On the other hand, they must warmly help and actively guide all trades and professions to run light industry. The light industry departments must frequently send technicians and managing cadres to communes, brigades and state agriculture and forestry farms to help them run enterprises.

"In order to rapidly develop light industry, it is necessary to build various kinds of raw material bases. We should relentlessly grasp the implementation of the economic policies concerned and develop sugarcane, sericulture, aquatic animals, fruit, spice, marine product and poultry bases. At the same time, we must also actively run industrial raw materials bases in order to gradually improve the light industrial raw material structure. The conference stressed: Party committees at all levels must put the development of light industry as an important agenda, establish and strengthen full-time management organizations for light industry and really do a good management job.

On 4 May, HUNAN DAILY carried a report on the above conference and added a short commentary entitled: "We Must Promote Light Industry." After emphasizing the role of light industry in the national economy, the commentary said: "Light industry requires a small investment but produces quick results and more accumulation. Therefore, the speed of such development directly affects the speed of development in agriculture and heavy industry. Hunan is going to initially build itself into an industrial province and will basically achieve farm mechanization in 1978. In order to purchase agricultural machines only, dozens of billion of yuan are needed. Where will the money come from? We can mainly rely on developing light industry.

"To develop light industry can also promote the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises in a major way and can effectively support agriculture. Most of the raw materials for light industry presently comes from the countryside. Therefore, to rely on communes and brigades to run light industry according to their local conditions is not only a greater, faster, better and more economic way but is also a way to accumulate funds for communes and brigades. It has far reaching significance in improving industrial plans, augmenting the collective economy, gradually narrowing the three great differences, achieving the transition of the people's commune from small collectives to large collectives and achieving the transition from the system of collective ownership to the system of ownership by all the people.

"Our province's light industry is comparatively backward. On the basis of strengthening basic industry in a major way, we must actively develop light industry. The Light Industry Department must understand its potentials and, basing itself on its own efforts, strive to promote speed by rectifying enterprises, by raising quality and quantity and lowering consumption and by tapping potentials and doing a good job of innovation and transformation. We must do whatever we can to promote light industry."

HUPEH HOLDS FORUM ON HANDLING PEOPLE'S LETTERS, VISITS

HK060821Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial forum on handling backlogged cases involving people's letters and visits. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial party committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial party committee; and (Wang Chun) and (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, met with the comrades who attended the forum. Comrades Chen Pi-hsien and (Jen Chung-lin) spoke.

The comrades who attended the forum seriously studied the important documents of the Fifth NPC and the series of instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on doing a good job in handling people's letters and visits. They also exchanged reports on conditions and experiences gained in handling the backlogged cases involving people's letters and visits. They studied measures to do even better in this task.

The forum decided that seriously handling the backlog of cases involving people's letters and visits, which was caused by the gang of four, is part of the campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. Over the past few years the gang of four exploited the power they usurped and wantonly trampled upon the party's fine tradition and work style. Because they tried in every way to interfere with and sabotage the party's work regarding the people's letters and visits, many cases involving the people's letters and visits were not handled in a timely way.

The forum noted: Various prefectures, municipalities and counties have organized forces to clear up the backlog of cases involving people's visits and letters and have done much work since the provincial work conference on the people's letters and visits held last December.

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They have satisfied the reasonable demands of some people, corrected a number of unfair and wrong cases and further implemented the party's policies. They have scored certain achievements in the work involving the people's letters and visits. However, some problems still remain. The main problem is the uneven development. The phenomenon of working hard in the early stage and relaxing in the later stage has emerged in some places. Other places have not paid enough attention to the work.

Party committees at all levels must truly attach importance to the work, adopt effective measures and further organize forces. It is necessary to fight a battle of annihilation in handling the backlogged cases involving the people's letters and visits. While doing the work, it is imperative to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions.

The forum decided: Writing letters and paying visits to the party committees is the basic right of the people. It is imperative to succeed in thoroughly protecting their right. At present, it is necessary to generally conduct propaganda and education on the new constitution and to call on the masses to courageously expose bad people and things. It is essential to wage resolute struggle against various kinds of behavior of violating laws and committing crimes. It is necessary to vigorously handle the cases involving the people's letters and visits that have resulted in the dealing of blows and the taking of revenge in order to punish bad people, uphold integrity and teach the cadres and people.

The forum demanded: It is necessary to do well in the regular work regarding the people's letters and visits while handling the backlogged cases. It is imperative to succeed in thoroughly clearing up the backlogged cases and in handling the new cases in a timely way. It is essential to set up and perfect the organs for handling the people's letters and visits and to reinforce the cadres doing the work of handling the people's visits and letters. Comrades at all levels who handle the people's letters and visits must further carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style, foster the revolutionary spirit, go all out, strive to do well in their own tasks and make new contributions in order to fulfill the general task for the new period.

HUPEH DAILY Editorial

HK060825Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 4 May editorial: "Seriously Do Well in Handling People's Letters and Visits"]

[Excerpt] The key link in doing a good job of handling the people's letters and visits lies in strengthening the party's leadership over the work. Party committees at all levels must put the work of handling the people's visit and letters on their daily agendas. The principal responsible comrades of the party and revolutionary committees must attach importance to this task. They must personally read and handle some important letters from the people, receive some people who visit them and handle some major problems. The system of responsible comrades taking turns in handling the people's visits and letters is very good. We must gradually establish this system. It is imperative to set up and perfect the organs for handling the people's letters and visits and to reinforce the cadres who do the work of handling the people's letters and visits.

SZECHWAN'S CHAO TZU-YANG ATTENDS COMPUTER LECTURE

OW050238Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0211 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu, 3 May--A series of lectures on science and technology sponsored by the Szechwan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees was inaugurated on 17 April.

More than 100 people, including Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, other responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and cadres of provincial-level organs attended the first lecture on computer technology on 17 April.

The lecture was presented by Teng Fu-sheng, associate professor of the Electrical Engineering Department, Chengtu Engineering College. Teng Fu-sheng discussed electronics and their development, as well as present and future principles, design, development, and application of computers. The audience was greatly interested in his lecture.

Nine lectures will be presented by personnel from universities and scientific research units. They will cover agricultural modernization, atomic energy, technology, genetics, and laser science and technology.

SZECHWAN YOUTH DAY RALLY COMMENDS PROGRESSIVES

HK051128Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 4 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Szechwan Provincial CYL Committee and the Chengtu Municipal CYL Committee jointly held a rally on the morning of 3 May to commemorate the 4 May Youth Day and to commend progressives.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Szechwan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, responsible comrades of departments concerned at provincial and municipal levels, and over 3,000 youths from organs, factories, rural areas, army units and schools.

Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, he extended cordial regards to CYL members and youths fighting on various fronts throughout the province, and extended warm congratulations to the advanced collectives and individuals in the youth and juvenile socialist revolution and construction. He said: After the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four, masses of youth in this province fervently responded to Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country. They actively contributed to deepening exposure and criticism of the gang of four; launching the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture; marching toward modernization of science and technology, and grasping the key link in running Szechwan and achieving initial success.

Comrade Lu Ta-tung said: The most important task facing youth throughout the province is their task to extensively and deeply propagate the new period's general task and the new constitution so every one can understand them. It is necessary to make the masses of youth understand that in realizing this general task, they are assuming the behests of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Standing Committee Chairman Chu and other older generation revolutionaries. It is necessary to make them understand that realizing this general task represents the fundamental interests of the working class and our youth, and is actually, ideal and over younger generation's future.

Only by realizing this task can we effectively prevent restoration of capitalism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarantee that our country will never change color, make relatively greater contributions to humanity, turn our youths' beautiful ideals into beautiful reality and make them worthy successors, fostered by Mao Tsetung Thought, to the revolutionary cause. CYL organizations at all levels must [words indistinct]. In order to mobilize youths more extensively under party leadership at all levels, CYL organizations must do a good job of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly criticize the gang of four's reactionary fallacies concerning youth work, clarify the various confusions created by the gang of four, [words indistinct] criticize the gang of four's nature of being pseudoleftists but genuine rightists, strip them of their disguise of leftism, clearly realize their ultrarightist essence, restore order, effect radical reform, smash the gang of four's spiritual shackles, emancipate minds, conscientiously sum up experiences in youth work, correct all rights and wrongs turned upside down by the gang of four, and clearly understand youth work's [words indistinct] line, policy and method so the youth movement can quickly advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Comrade Lu Ta-tung emphatically pointed out: Only by relying on the whole society can we foster and train a large number of talented construction people who are both Red and expert. Party committees at all levels must treat youth work as an important task and must conscientiously grasp it.

In conclusion, Comrade Lu Ta-tung called on (?youth and juveniles) throughout the province to uphold the great banner of Chairman Mao, to rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to study repeatedly, to unite repeatedly, to grasp the key link in running the country, to march toward the four modernizations and to strive to realize the new period's general task.

(Chou Han-ming), deputy secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CYL Committee and secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CYL Committee, spoke at the rally. On behalf of the provincial CYL Committee, he commended this province's 8,000 advanced collectives and advanced individuals in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW TWO BLOWS MOVEMENT--Tsun County has deeply unfolded the two blows movement. From mid-April to mid-May 1977, the country's (Hsiangpu) district exposed over 3,000 cases of various types, recovering part of its misappropriated steel products. From mid-April to mid-July 1977, the country exposed several thousand cases of various types, recovering a large amount cash and grain, thus winning initial success in launching converging attacks on capitalist forces. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK]

CHENGDU REVENUE--During this year's first quarter total revenue income throughout Chengdu Municipality accounted for 30.6 percent of the year's total plan, an increase of 110 percent over last year's corresponding period. Progress was 1 month ahead of last year. The large increase in Chengdu Municipality revenue is evidence of the continuous leap forward in the municipality's national economy. Some 95 percent of the income came from the enterprises. Profits handed over to the state by industrial enterprises were 740 percent greater than those over the corresponding period last year. There are 198 state-run enterprises subordinate to the municipality. The rate of losses in industrial enterprises is 28.6 percent lower than last year. [Chengdu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK]

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ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES IN HOPEI'S PINGSHAN COUNTY

OW050533Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Learning from the Tachai people's heroic spirit in making great efforts to overcome serious drought, the people in Pingshan County have waged a stubborn struggle against drought. At the same time, they have made preparations for a long-term struggle against drought. They are determined to continue to their efforts to combat drought until a good harvest is reaped.

Located in the Taihang Mountains, the county has 460,000 mou of arable land, of which 160,000 mou are dry fields. Since the beginning of spring, the drought has worsened. Particularly in April, soil moisture evaporated rapidly due to strong winds.

After analyzing the county situation, where drought has occurred 9 out of 10 years, and summing up past antidrought experiences, the Pingshan County CCP Committee mobilized the people throughout the county to try in every possible way to irrigate the wheat crop and reap a good harvest in the fight against the drought. (Li Chao-hsiang), secretary of the county party committee, and seven Standing Committee members of the county party committee, have led more than 1,100 cadres into 49 communes in hilly areas where they have fought drought shoulder to shoulder with the masses there.

All communes and production brigades have concentrated their manpower, machines and implements and used available water in reservoirs, rivers, ponds and power-operated wells to irrigate crops day and night in order to (?expand the irrigated area). In areas of serious shortage, people have carried water in buckets (?to irrigate crops). Through such hard work, 216,000 mou of the county's 220,000 mou of farmland planted with wheat have been irrigated twice, and 180,000 mou (? of farmland planted with other crops) have been irrigated three times. In addition, a good job has been done of sowing cotton on 40,000 mou of farmland [words indistinct].

While combating the current drought, the Pingshan County CCP Committee has also made preparations to overcome future drought. Efforts have been made to improve the facilities of existing reservoirs and to increase water storage. The county now has 43 large and medium-sized reservoirs, 10 of which are being expanded. In order to increase the irrigated area, [words indistinct] efforts have been made to increase water conservancy facilities and to complete 19 water pumping stations scheduled to be finished last winter. Once the 19 water pumping stations are finished, there will be 818 such stations in the county. Vigorous efforts have simultaneously been made to sink new wells and repair old ones. The county has sunk 125 new wells, repaired 120 old wells, dug 53 ditches and built 83 large and small dams. Efforts have been made to extend reservoirs and wells to form a complete irrigation and drainage system. (?Stress has been put on making use of eight major irrigation canals). The county has also dug 279 small ditches. [words indistinct].

PEKING UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 80TH ANNIVERSARY

OW051038Y Peking NCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 May (HSINHUA)--The 80th anniversary of the founding of Peking University, the cradle of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal "May Fourth" Movement of 1919, was celebrated by more than 20,000 faculty members, students and their relatives yesterday.

The celebration meeting was attended by Hsu Te-heng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, an alumnus of the university and an activist in the "May Fourth" Movement.

Liu Hsi-yao, minister of education, addressed the meeting. He recalled that Peking University had produced many revolutionaries of the old generation, including the Chinese people's great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. They have held high the torch of the revolution that glowed through the darkness of old China, probing for the truth that would save the country and the people and waging unrelenting struggles against the evil forces. After liberation, Peking University became a socialist university. Since then it has trained large numbers of outstanding people for the motherland.

Liu Hsi-yao encouraged the teachers and students to carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the "May Fourth" Movement, keep to a correct orientation, bring the revolution in education to success and make a greater contribution in the new historical period to the country's socialist revolution and construction by training large numbers of Red-and-expert personnel capable of scaling the heights in science and realizing socialist modernization.

The meeting took place on a sports ground on the university campus. Chou Lin, secretary of the Peking University CCP Committee, presided over the gathering, and Chou Pei-yuan, a leading member of the university, delivered a report.

Chou Pei-yuan reviewed the history of the university, pointing out that it is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in China.

Great changes took place at Peking University around the time of the "May Fourth" Movement. Li Ta-chao and other pioneers of the new culture movement gathered there and organized China's first Marxist research society. Lu Hsun, the chief commander of China's Cultural Revolution, once taught there. Chairman Mao went there twice in 1918 and 1920 to study and disseminate Marxism-Leninism. After the liberation of Peking in 1949, Chairman Mao wrote three letters to Peking University, encouraging the teachers and students to unite and work for the development of new China. Premier Chou En-lai visited the university six times and received its teachers and students on 14 occasions, giving many important instructions regarding its work.

In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, the university graduated 20,000 students, averaging more than 1,000 a year. In the 42 years before liberation, there were only 7,000 graduates, averaging about 170 a year. The university now has 21 departments and more than 80 specialties, with more than 6,400 students and over 2,800 teachers and research workers. It covers an area of 150 hectares and a built-up area of 400,000 square metres. Its library has 3,100,000 books, 31 reading rooms and 16 rooms for research work, totalling 24,000 square metres of floor space. Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping recently wrote the name of the library for it.

Attending the celebrations were also leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees, foreign experts and teachers and students from 36 countries now studying in the university.

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Many alumni, including leading cadres, noted scientists, scholars, specialists, professors and writers, also attended the meeting.

[Peking NONGA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1807 GMT on 4 May transmits a report on the 4 May meeting marking the 80th anniversary of the founding of Peking University, which adds the following names to the list of those attending the meeting: "Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Teng Li-chun, Yu Ta-fu, Ma Ta-yu, Chang Wen-yu, Hsu Chieh, Yin Ta, Hsia Nai, Hu Chuan-kuei and Hsieh Ping-hsin."]

A message of greetings written by Hsu Te-heng was read out at the meeting. Many graduates wrote letters or poems for the occasion. In an essay, the noted writer Mao Tun recalled with deep affection the days when he studied at the university.

AFP Details

06051644Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 May (AFP)--Vice Premier Fang I, a driving force behind Chinese scientific development, yesterday attended Peking University's 80th anniversary celebrations.

All students, including the university's foreign students, attended the opening of the week-long celebrations.

This is the first time the People's Republic has celebrated the anniversary of the university, founded on 9 May during the reign of Empress Tsu Hsi.

Rallies, conferences and debates were held yesterday during which the disgraced "gang of four" leaders were violently criticized for their disruption of education. Later, university officials and some of Peking University's 18,000 students, lecturers and other employees attended an evening of variety acts, Western (and) Chinese sketches against the gang of four. The highlight of the evening was a selection of songs by Japanese, German and Madagascan students which went down very well with the Chinese in the audience.

Classes reopened at Peking University on Wednesday but anniversary lectures and debates will go on until 9 May. The university organized a series of lectures on Napoleon yesterday and the day before with the participation of foreign lecturers.

BRIEFS

TIENTSIN OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS--From 8 to 10 April Tientsin held a meeting to convey the guidelines of the National Chinese Overseas Affairs Preparatory Conference. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Tientsin party and revolutionary committees, comrades of various departments and committees concerned, and cadres in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs. The meeting studied the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, and discussed measures to strengthen Overseas Chinese affairs. The meeting pointed out that the present important work was to reexamine the verdicts on families of overseas countrymen and returned Overseas Chinese during the Great Cultural Revolution; draw conclusions on pending cases; correct--according to party policies--false charges; properly handle the matters of families of Overseas Chinese or returned Overseas Chinese joining the army and the party and attending schools; pay attention to their work and solve their housing problems. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 16 Apr 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG MEETING STUDIES HUA'S INSCRIPTION ON UNITY

OW061209Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee's United Front Department held a discussion meeting yesterday for provincial-level national minority cadres to study and discuss Chairman Hua's recent inscription on national unity: "People of all nationalities throughout the country unite and strive to build the motherland into a powerful, modern socialist country." Comrade Chang Jui-ling, director of the United Front Department, read the inscription aloud at the meeting. Attending the discussion were some nationality work and national minority cadres from provincial-level organizations, such as the provincial National Minority Languages Office, the HEILUNGKIANG DAILY news agency, the Heilungkiang People's Broadcasting Station, the provincial Education Department, the provincial Civil Affairs Department, the provincial CCP Committee's United Front Department and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

With boundless love for the wise leader Chairman Hua, the participants conscientiously studied and discussed Chairman Hua's wise inscription. They said the inscription reflects the loving care of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for people of all nationalities, greatly encourages them, greatly motivates them to improve work in various fields and is a powerful ideological weapon for cadres--especially the cadres and masses from the Nationality and United Front departments and from national minority areas--to perform their nationality work well.

The participants indignantly exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes in negating achievement in nationality work, in undermining nationality policy and unity among all nationalities and in abolishing nationality work, and freely exchanged views on achievements in the field of nationality work resulting from Chairman Hua's strategic policy of grasping the key link and running the country well. The participants also advanced suggestions on how to widely publicize and implement Chairman Hua's wise inscription and how to further promote economic and cultural development in national minority areas.

Comrade Chang Jui-ling, director of the United Front Department, spoke at the meeting. He said the wise leader Chairman Mao always attached great importance to unity of all nationalities in our country. Despite the interference and sabotage of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and especially by the gang of four, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always prevailed in the field of nationality work.

Comrade Chang Jui-ming continued: "At the present time, when people throughout the province are seriously studying documents of the Fifth NPC, we must conscientiously study and propagate Chairman Hua's wise inscription and series of important instructions on nationality work; review Chairman Mao's teachings; carry out reeducation on the party's nationality policy throughout the province; deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four's crimes in undermining nationality policy; conscientiously implement the party's nationality policy; unite and strive to consolidate unity throughout the country and build a powerful, modern socialist country.

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HEILUNGKIANG CYL COMMITTEE ARTICLE ON '4 MAY' MOVEMENT

OW070702Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Article by Heilungkiang Provincial CYL Committee: "Study, Work Hard and March Toward the Bright Future--Commemorating the 59th Anniversary of the '4 May' Movement"]

[Excerpts] In our excellent situation, where we closely follow our wise leader Chairman Hua in embarking on the new Long March, the masses of youth, filled with militant pride, greet the glorious Chinese youth festival of fighting in unity--the "4 May" Youth Day. On the 20th anniversary of the "4 May" Movement Chairman Mao called on our country's youth "to march toward the bright future." At the National Science Conference Chairman Hua said: "We must start a new and sustained study movement to extend our battle with nature, march toward the four modernizations and fulfill the general task history has assigned us in the new period. It is necessary to raise the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to a new level and, at the same time, strive to improve our general educational standards, acquire modern scientific knowledge and master the skills and methods of management indispensable to modern production." We face a new situation and task. The most important work before the younger generation is to inherit and develop the revolutionary spirit of study and hard work displayed by youth during the "4 May" Movement, and to march toward the bright future of the four modernizations.

All provincial youth must painstakingly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Our present study conditions are far better than those during the "4 May" Movement. Young people must treasure this happiness won by our revolutionary predecessors by sacrificing their lives or shedding their blood, and work hard to master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Revolutionary youth during the "4 May" Movement had a strong desire to save the country and people. In our poor and backward country, they loudly shouted the slogan: "Develop science". Because the social systems of old China were backward and science and technology underdeveloped, our great Chinese nation was trapped in the abyss of manipulation and bullying by others for a long time. The "4 May" Movement concluded that both revolution and construction need culture and science, and young people are a major force in developing these fields.

Young people are highly enthusiastic about studying and are less conservative toward nature. They are the hope of the revolution, the future of science. Our world's hopes for prosperity are pinned on them. With the cleaning up of the four pests by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, there is a great opportunity for young people to study culture, science and technology. We must inherit the revolutionary spirit of bravely overthrowing the old system and developing science displayed by young people during the "4 May" Movement. We must be determined to devote ourselves to the grand communist cause, strive to promote our revolutionary ideals, earnestly study and master modern science and technology, regard diligent study as an honor and reluctance to make progress a shame, thereby encouraging and developing the habit of studying, living, paying attention to and applying science.

Let us closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, inherit and develop the revolutionary spirit as displayed during the "4 May" Movement, act on Chairman Mao's great teaching that we must study and work hard, and bravely march toward the bright future of building a modern, socialist state.

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LIAONING HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL WORK

SK290910Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 21 April, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial telephone conference on financial work to relay the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on financial work and the guidelines of the National Telephone Conference on Financial work. The conference called on people throughout the province to employ all available means to tap new resources and economize on expenditures, rapidly accumulate more funds and strive to fulfill or overfulfill second quarter and annual revenue plans; and contribute to realizing the new period's general task.

Hu I-min, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference.

Since this year, according to the 11th CCP Congress line, all fronts in our province have sincerely implemented Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land; deeply exposed and criticized the gang of four and scored great success in carrying out the two blows movement. An excellent situation in which the national economy has achieved a comprehensive leap forward has appeared, and revenue has also substantially increased. Compared to the same period last year, state revenue in the first quarter has increased 48.8 percent--the best record in history.

The conference urged all fronts, in the light of reality, to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and their sworn followers, cronies and confidants for their fallacies and crimes in undermining socialist accumulation, to distinguish between right and wrong in line; end turmoil and restore order; and link rapid accumulation of funds with realization of the new period's general task; and to consult and discuss with the mass of cadres and people how to achieve high speed in accumulating funds for state construction, so as to accelerate realization of the four modernizations. It is necessary to continually investigate on how financial and economic discipline has been observed, and rapidly change the situation in some localities, departments and units where due attention is not paid to this work and leadership is not effective. Efforts should be made to deeply and thoroughly carry out this work to the end.

The conference also stressed it is necessary to relentlessly grasp enterprise consolidation and raise the standard of enterprise management as soon as possible. All plants and enterprises must strengthen enterprise management, strictly observe rules and regulations and strive to tap the potential of production, strengthen economic accounting, improve product quality, avoid waste, reduce consumption of materials and production cost and raise productive efficiency. It is necessary to reduce all non-productive expenditures, comprehensively fulfill the eight economic indexes and rapidly accumulate funds for realizing the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

LIAONING WATER SUPPLY--In view of the water shortage, the Suchiatun ward of Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning, has sunk wells and set up hydraulic pumping stations to tap water sources and has exercised unified control over the water supply. By 30 April this ward had sunk 121 electric pump wells and was about to complete 8 hydraulic pumping stations, providing favorable conditions for timely transplanting of paddy seedlings. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 SK]

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SUNG PING ATTENDS KANSU YOUTH DAY RALLY

HK051006Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 4 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] Over 1,000 Lanchow area youth held a rally on the afternoon of 3 May to commemorate 4 May Youth Day. They remain determined to advance the revolutionary spirit of the 4 May youth and to devote themselves to realizing the four modernizations during the new Long March.

Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, and leading comrades of Lanchow PLA units, the Kansu Provincial Military District and the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee attended the commemorative rally. They gleefully celebrated Youth Day alongside the youths. The rally was jointly sponsored by the Kansu Provincial CYL Committee and the Lanchow Municipal CYL Committee.

A responsible comrade of the provincial CYL Committee spoke at the rally. He said: This year's 4 May Youth Day occurs when people throughout the country, implementing the line of the 11th CCP Congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, are marching toward the four modernizations. Every CYL member and every youth must actively participate, be organized, fully use various forms and go to the factories, rural areas and neighborhoods to whip up a fervent upsurge in energetic propagation and study of the new period's general task.

He said: CYL organizations at all levels must fully promote the shock role of youth. Masses of CYL members and youths must not only study and propagate the new period's general task, but also must energetically work for and make contributions to realizing that task. We must actively participate in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and further distinguish in youth work between right and wrong in line. We must continue activities to learn from Lei Feng and energetically launch study and labor emulation. In the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment--we must fight in the van, be pace setters, scale heights and greet the Tenth CYL Congress with distinguished achievements.

Representatives of CYL members and youths also spoke at the rally. They unanimously said: We must uphold the great banner of Chairman Mao. We are determined to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in the course of the new Long March to inherit and advance the glorious tradition and revolutionary spirit of the 4 May Movement and to devote our youths to fulfilling the new period's general task and to realizing the four modernizations.

KANSU RALLY HAILS HUA NATIONALITIES WORK

HK040746Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 3 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] Over 1,000 cadres and people of all nationalities in this province ceremoniously held a rally on the afternoon of 1 May to warmly celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription written for China's nationalities work. Responsible persons of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee attended the celebration rally held in the auditorium of the Northwest Institute for Nationalities.

A responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee spoke there. He said: Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription on nationalities work shows his cordial concern for people of all nationalities throughout the country. It greatly inspires them and is also a powerful ideological weapon for further good nationalities work and for strengthening national unity.

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We must variously propagate Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription on a grand scale among cadres and people of all nationalities, enabling everyone to understand it. We must take Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription as a powerful motivating force for doing a good job of nationalities work, for strengthening national unity and doing well in socialist revolution and construction. We must take Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription as a powerful ideological weapon and must thoroughly criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their agent in this province for disrupting the party's nationalities policy. We must distinguish between right and wrong in line in our nationalities policy, resolutely implement the party's nationalities policy, further strengthen the great unity of people of all nationalities, strive to do a good job in our nationalities work, and realize wise leader Chairman Hua's great call.

Other rally speakers included responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC Committee and representatives of minority nationalities. They said: We must uphold Chairman Mao's great banner, continue to do a good job of nationalities work, strengthen national unity and strive to build China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country.

REWARDS FOR OVERPRODUCTION RESTORED IN KANSU

HK060459Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 4 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Akosai Autonomous County of Kazakh nationality has conscientiously implemented the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and restored the practical systems of setting norms for labor and production and of reward for overproduction [ting kung ting chan chao chan Chiang li ti chih tu 1353 1562 1353 3934 6389 3934 1162 0536 4104 0455 1653], thus mobilizing the socialist enthusiasm of masses of herdsmen and promoting development of animal husbandry.

The systems of setting norms for labor and production and of reward for overproduction are known as "the two norms and one reward" [liang ting i Chiang 0357 1353 0001 1162]. The Akosai Autonomous County of Kazakh nationality had implemented the systems in the past, achieving good results. Later, due to the sabotage of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in this province, these very popular systems were termed revisionist and were abolished. For quite a long time animal husbandry production had no rules or regulations and management was chaotic. The socialist principle of "to each according to his work" could not be properly implemented, thus impairing herdsmen enthusiasm and affecting the development of animal husbandry production. Through the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the cadres and people of all nationalities distinguished between right and wrong in line and unanimously demanded restoration of the systems of setting norms for labor and production and of reward for overproduction. In accordance with the masses' demand, the county party committee held various meetings, conscientiously studying the demand. Since last year the county's 4 communes and 16 production teams engaged in animal husbandry all implemented the system of "two norms and one reward."

Implementing "the two norms and one reward" is meticulous work of a strong policy nature. In order to perform this work well, party organizations at all levels in the Akosai Autonomous County of Kazakh nationality paid attention to grasping the three issues of:

1. Making all possible efforts to be fair and rational in setting norms for labor and production so as to simultaneously satisfy the leadership, people and the herdsmen.
2. Strengthening fiscal work and accounting by avoiding all kinds of errors and miscalculations. The implementation of "the two norms and one reward" has increased the workload of fiscal and accounting personnel. In order to meet new demands all communes have held study classes for fiscal and accounting personnel to strengthen their sense of responsibility and improve their professional standard. They have tried to tangibly make the leadership, people and herdsmen at ease.

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3. Persistently setting proletarian politics in command and strengthening political and ideological work. In the process of implementing "the two norms and one reward," there were undesirable occurrences among a few herdsmen--for example, scrambling for flocks, meadows and indiscriminate mixing up of sheep. In the light of these occurrences, commune party committees have energetically propagated the Tachai people's advanced activities in farming for the revolution, commended good people and good deeds and strongly criticized undesirable tendencies, teaching herdsmen to embrace the concept of herding for the revolution.

At present, over 30 percent of the county's sheep have given birth. The survival rate of newborn lambs has increased significantly.

SINKIANG'S WANG FENG DISCUSSES INCREASING PROFITS

OWO71307Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Guided by the strategic policy decision advanced by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee of grasping the key link and running the country well, enterprises in Sinkiang Autonomous Region have initially succeeded in stopping losses and increasing profits over the past year or so. The present situation is gratifying.

Due to interference and sabotage by the gang of four, many enterprises in the autonomous region have operated at a loss over the past several years. As a result, the region's financial revenue plan was not fulfilled for several years. With rapid changes in revolution and production emerging after the fall of the gang of four, some localities, departments and enterprises have taken the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link and have worked to increase profits. Top leaders have personally grasped the task of making enterprises more profitable. Special organs and effective measures have also been established to facilitate enterprise consolidation and improve enterprise management. As a result, the enterprises are now increasing their profits. Because of the struggle to turn losses into profits, the region's total 1977 profits reached 107 million yuan, while a more encouraging situation emerged in the first quarter of 1978. With profits increasing and losses declining monthly among enterprises, total income of Sinkiang's enterprises rose 113 percent over the figure for the same period in 1977. Specifically, profits of industrial enterprises were 32 percent higher than the same period in 1977, with losses 31 percent lower.

The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting in Urumchi Municipality to discuss how to strengthen enterprise management, stop losses and increase profits. Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences, advanced the task of stopping losses and increasing profits in 1978, and outlined measures to accomplish this task. A total of 125 enterprises, including Hami Mining Bureau, 29th Regimental Farm, No 1 Building Construction Company of Sinkiang and No 13 Trucking Company of Sinkiang, which have distinguished themselves by becoming more profitable, were commended at the meeting.

The meeting noted that despite these initial successes, the task of stopping and increasing profits has not yet been carried out very evenly among localities, departments, and enterprises.

Furthermore some enterprises continue to incur serious losses, while many enterprises' profit levels fail to surpass their highest previous records. The meeting called on leading cadres at all levels to go to the grassroots level to thoroughly investigate and study, discover problems and quickly solve them, sum up experiences, master the law of economy, and perfect their skills in leading organizing and managing enterprises. In the spirit of masters of the country, masses of staff members and workers of all nationalities should go all out, aim high, launch socialist labor emulation drives and give full rein to their energies in increasing production and practicing economy, thereby accumulating more funds to realize the four modernizations and develop the national economy quickly.

BRIEFS

SHENSI ANTIDROUGHT MEETING--The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 28 April. It called on the province to make big efforts in fighting the long serious drought and to reap a bumper harvest this year. Comrade Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the committee, spoke at the conference. The meeting noted precipitation in the province since last November was far below normal and the area affected by the drought is extensive. It is essential to display the revolutionary spirit of Yenan and Tachai to combat this threat. All available machinery and implements must be used, and labor forces must be concentrated in the frontline. All economic sectors must provide full support. "It is necessary to deal resolute blows at class enemies and capitalist forces who take advantage of the drought to spread rumors to deceive the masses, cause confusion, incite labor forces to drift away, sabotage water conservancy installations, and engage in embezzlement and speculation." Leaders at all levels must go to the frontline to investigate and study, work and solve problems. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 78 HK]

SHENSI SCIENCE CONFERENCE--The Shensi provincial science conference ended on 30 April. Comrade Wu Ping-yun declared its conclusion at 0300. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 78 HK]

SINKIANG HEALTH CAMPAIGN--The Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee held its second session on 19 April. The meeting reviewed progress made in the Patriotic Public Health Campaign throughout the region and called on various localities to continue sanitation activities on an all-out basis. The session was presided over by (Tan Chin-tsao), Standing Committee member of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee of the autonomous region. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW]

SINKIANG SCHOOL MANAGEMENT--The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee recently made public the regional Educational Bureau's report on running some key middle and primary schools well, and issued a circular calling on all areas and departments to do their best to run key middle and primary schools well in order to promote the educational revolution in these schools. The circular calls on all areas to make necessary readjustments in the key middle and primary schools so that by this autumn classes will be conducted in line with the new teaching plan, outline and material for middle and primary schools approved by the Ministry of Education. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW]

SINKIANG SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS--Urumchi, 24 Apr--The Sinkiang People's Publishing House in the last few years has published more than 100 books on science and technology in minority nationality languages, including Uighur, Kazakh and Mongolian. They deal with agriculture, farm machinery, water conservancy, grassland, animal husbandry, forestry and scientific research. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW]

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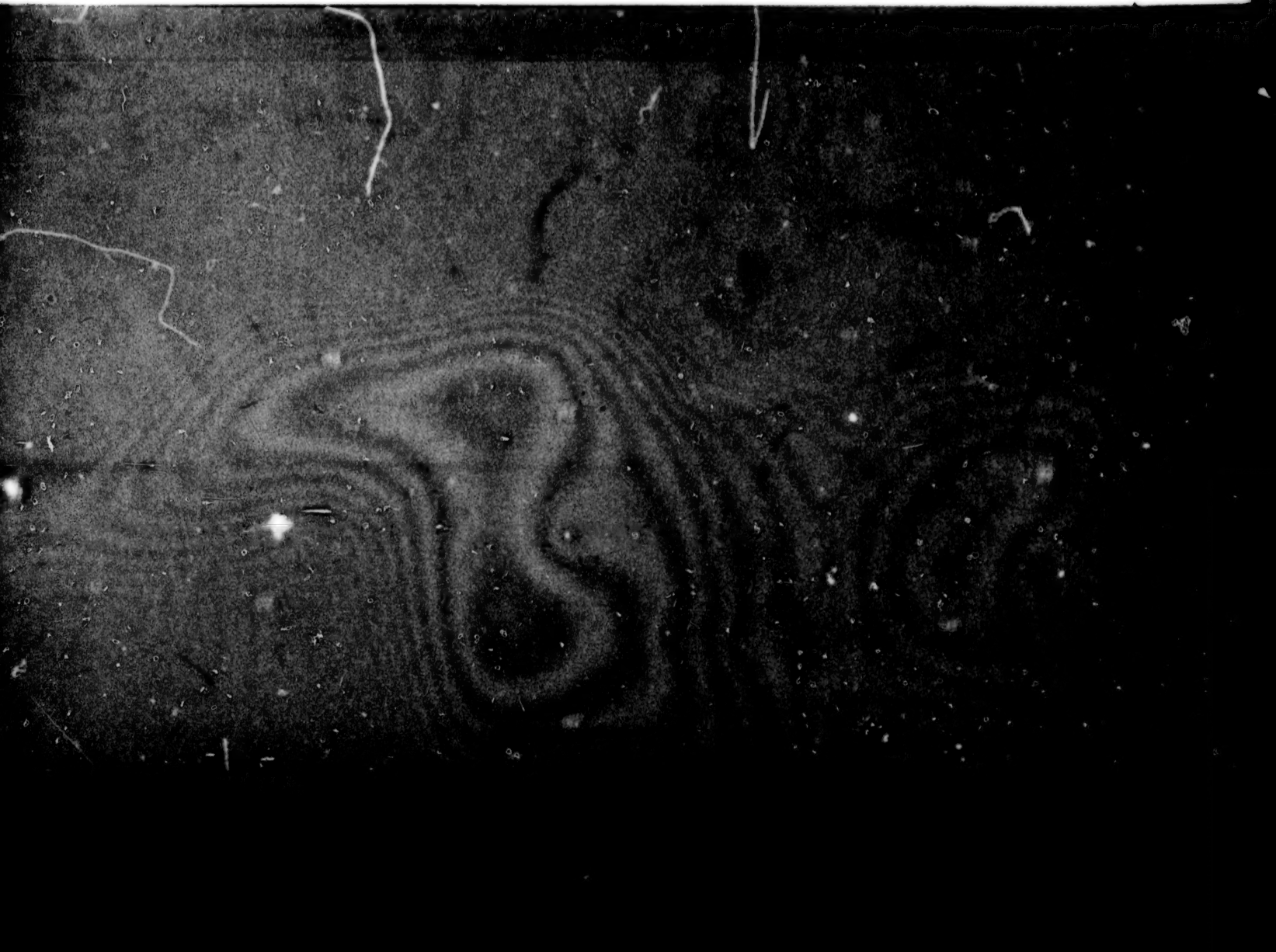
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